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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The House Still in the Slough.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Democratic Caucus This Evening.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 3, 1876.

The House met at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Graham offered the following: Petitions from citizens of Allegheny county praying for the passage of a free pipe line bill; also, a petition of five hundred citizens of Allegheny county praying for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A resolution to finally adjourn on Thursday, April 27, was referred by vote to the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution that hereafter the House hold a session on Friday afternoon from three to six P. M., for the purpose of considering bills on first reading.

Numerous amendments were offered to hold sessions from nine to one and from three to six, and from half-past seven to ten each day in the week, but, on motion, the consideration of the whole subject was postponed for the present.

Mr. Hubn offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: That the Insurance Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to cause a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, doing business at 436 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Reighard offered the following, which lays over one day under rules:

That hereafter appropriation bills shall be considered during first hour of each afternoon session.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the Boom bill made the special order for to-morrow, but the friends of the bill promptly voted the same down, and it will come up in its regular order.

Mr. Graham reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, negatively, the act repealing the prohibitory liquor law in West Newton, Westmoreland county, which will leave the law in force the same as at present.

An act repealing certain road laws in Butler and Washington counties was reported affirmatively from the Committee.

The balance of the evening was taken up in the consideration of bills on first reading. Adjourned.

The Democratic members of the House will hold a caucus to-morrow (Tuesday) evening to consider the question, and, it is thought, to fix a day for final adjournment.

The Governor has signed the County Salary bill appropriating $15,000 for an educational display at the Centennial; also, the bill appropriating $40,000 for the erection of a State building for Centennial purposes.

The State Board of Commissioners today contracted for building the house for State purposes at the Centennial for $16,500.

Elections Yesterday.

RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.

Inge sell Re-Elected by the People.

Legislature Thought to be Democratic.

FREE-TRADE WELLS DEFEATED.

REPUBLICAN GAINS REPORTED

MUNICIPAL CONTESTS IN OHIO.

Republican Gains in the Chief Cities.

Michigan Republicans Hold Their Own.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, CT., April 3.—Hartford city gives Ingersoll a majority of 513; last year Ingersoll had a majority of 1,201. The indications are that Waite, Republican, is elected to Congress over Wells, Democrat, by a good majority.

Sixty towns, including Hartford, gives Robinson 15,733, Ingersoll 17,668; Smith, Temperance, 492; Atwater, Greenback, 416. The same towns last year gave Greene 15,097, Ingersoll 18,669, Smith, Temperance, 90; scattering 6. So far as heard from, the Republicans have gained eleven Representatives and the Democrats fourteen. Ingersoll is probably re-elected by the popular vote, and the Legislature is Democratic.

NORWICH, CT., April 3.—Waite is elected to Congress by between 70 and 100 plurality.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.—The vote in the town of New Haven resulted as follows: Robinson, Republican, 3,328; Ingersoll, Democrat, 2,302; Atwater, Greenback, 1,439; Smith, Prohibition, 187.

HARTFORD, April 3.—One hundred and nine towns give Robinson 27,994, Ingersoll 33,692, Smith 1,086, Atwater 781. The same towns last year gave Greene 26,714, Ingersoll 35,020, Smith 1,925, scattering 9; net Republican gain, 1,367. In the Senate it gives 20 Republicans to 17 Democrats. The Democratic majority in the House will be 36 or more.

HARTFORD, CT., April 3.—One hundred and thirty-seven towns give Robinson 36,777, Ingersoll 42,460, Smith 1,399, Atwater 981, scattering 92; Republican gain 1,613 over last year. New Haven is not included in this.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.—Fairfield county, one small town wanting, gives Robinson 6,741, Ingersoll 8,936. New Haven county, three small towns lacking, gives Robinson 10,340, Ingersoll 11,348, Smith 389, Atwater 1,561.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 3.—In the municipal elections to-day in Michigan, the returns at this hour indicate that the Republicans fully maintain their ascendency. In some cities politics did not enter into the contest, but in a great many party lines were closely drawn. The Democrats carried Pontiac, Owasso, Saginaw City and Ionia. The Republican ticket is elected in Flint, Hastings, Lansing, Ludington, Alpena, Plymouth, Mason, Jonesville, St. Clair and Allegan.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, April 3, 1876.

The municipal election to-day passed off quietly, but little interest being manifested. A light vote was polled and a straight ticket for the Democrats of two members in the City Council. The Republicans elect the Water Trustee, School Board and Township ticket by handsome majorities. The contest on School Board was exciting and resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the Democratic candidates, both of whom were Catholics.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The city election passed off quietly, but owing to scratched tickets it will probably be late before the result will be known.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—The Municipal election passed off quietly to-day. A large vote was polled. The entire official count will not be in for several hours. The indications are that the Republican city ticket is entirely elected by a large majority. The Republicans also probably elect fourteen of eighteen councilmen. Returns from Fremont show a Republican gain of over 200, and the election of a Republican councilman. At Akron, the Democrats have a majority in council for the first time since the organization of the Republican party. At Youngstown the Greenback ticket is elected by over 200 majority.

COLUMBUS, April 3.—Full returns of the city election are not in at midnight, but the indications are that there is considerable Republican gains over last fall. Returns from eight wards now in give the Republicans four and Democrats four Councilmen. The probability is that the Republicans elect the Trustee of the Water Works and possibly the Police Commissioner.

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 3.—The election in this city passed off quietly to-day. The contest was most spirited on Street Commissioner and Councilmen. The Republicans elect their Street Commissioner by 800 to 1,000 majority, and their Councilmen in the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards. Returns from the rest not be in before morning. Republican gains are shown, and it is considered a day of victory for that party.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The election to-day was the quietest in many years. The indications are that the Democrats elect their entire ticket by small majorities, with the exception of one member of the Board of Public Works. The vote was considerably less than last fall.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 3.—The city election passed off quietly. The Republicans elect five Councilmen and the Democrats one. The new Council will be a tie, with a Democratic Mayor who holds over. The Republicans also elect the Treasurer and Clerk. The Democrats elect the Marshal and Surveyor. The Democrats last year elected five Councilmen, Clerk, Marshal and Surveyor.

COLORADO.

DENVER, COL., April 3.—The municipal election here to-day passed off quietly. The vote polled was not very heavy. Dr. Buckingham, Democrat, is elected Mayor over J. R. Crocker, Republican, by a majority of 180. The Republicans elect four Aldermen out of six.

Anything to Kill Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, finding that the Baltimore and Ohio road were bringing flour from Chicago to this city (the distance being nearly double) at lower rates than they are charging, concluded to put a stop to it by offering to prorate with the Baltimore and Ohio people on all live stock going to Eastern markets. Thus by taking the Baltimore and Ohio cars at Bellaire, Ohio, bringing them over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh track to the stock yards at East Liberty. In return for this they ask the Baltimore and Ohio road not to take any flour from Chicago to Pittsburgh.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

WAR IN MEXICO.

Revolutionists Capture Matamoras.

The Government Troops Desert in a Body to the Enemy.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The Galveston *News* special from Brownsville, 2nd, says: This morning at five o'clock General Toledo went out of Matamoras with a hundred men to reconnoitre. He was endeavoring to ascertain the position of the revolutionary forces. While thus engaged a column of cavalry suddenly passed between him and Matamoras completely isolating him. The main body of Diaz' army marched boldly upon the works in the upper part of the city. Not a gun was fired from the works. The regular troops and national guard hurrahed for Diaz. General Labarra discharged his revolvers at them and retreated to the river bank with about twenty-five men. He asked permission to pass, which was granted, on condition of becoming a prisoner and being disarmed. He and the detachment are in Fort Brown. Another version is that General Toledo had 600 men, and that when outside they pronounced in favor of, and joined Diaz. General Diaz has more than 1,000 men. He was received with great rejoicing by the people of Matamoras. Colonel Parrott and Colonel Cristo refused to surrender. They hold some forts. A brisk cannonade is going on, and it is not known what the result may be. The firing is mostly from Casa Mata and Fort San Fernando. When General Labarra approached the ferry with his escort, his own guard fired a volley from Labarra. About half-past 4 o'clock a fight occurred between the Regular cavalry and the regiments of Florence and Augirre. This was outside the town. The cavalry surrendered. Two of the artillery were taken at Monterey by the revolutionists and carried by hand to the lower part of the city. The former in the hands of the revolutionists opened fire on Casa Mata. The Twenty-second rode, and Infantry abandoned Fort San Fernando and entered Casa Mata. The fight at Matamoras was brisk for a half hour. The forts last attempted to take the storm and were repulsed. Just a white flag was raised and Colonel Cristo offered his sword to General Diaz. The latter complimentarily returned it from his hands, and told him to keep it. Cristo is a prisoner. The number of men surrendered is variously estimated at from 300 to 362.

Colonel Parrott was thrown from his horse in an affair outside of the town and is a prisoner. An official list of captives gives the following list of captives: 38 pieces of artillery, 712 small arms, besides those in the hands of the citizens, and twenty-seven prisoners. The surgeon reports three killed and twenty-three wounded. General Trevino and Alcalde Salinez are surrounded by Diaz forces at Punta Aguado. General Trevino sent a courier to Diaz yesterday morning demanding the removal of the gunboat from before Matamoras. Her presence is said to be disagreeable to him. He has expressed a determination to remain in Matamoras until his troops enter the City of Mexico. Diaz' force is increasing. Diaz' force is now twelve hundred strong, and the 10 men are coming to this bank.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, April 3.—At five o'clock yesterday morning General Porferio Diaz presented himself with his army of about 1,000 men to attack Matamoras. General De Labarra, in command of the garrison, sent out a force of some 800 men, under General Toledo to attack the enemy. This force pronounced in favor of the revolutionary party when out of the city, and came up to the ranks of Diaz. The National force is 1,000 strong in the city, and 500 artillerists. Refused to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. HATCH said the object of this bill was to amend the act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment so as to bring it within the late decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. MORTON said there was a motion pending to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide for the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President was passed. That question was discussed at length by Senators from Ohio [Thurman], and he [Morton] hoped that the Senator would be prepared to have the matter disposed of to-day.

Mr. THURMAN said he would not be prepared to take the matter up to-morrow, but thought he would be by Wednesday.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Warren in favor of the permanent formation of the Signal Service Corps, and against any reduction of the appropriation therefore.

Mr. MORTON presented a similar resolution from the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Referred.

Mr. THURMAN called up the Senate bill to amend the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. He explained that the object of this bill was to put an end to the discordant decisions which had made the bankrupt law one thing in one district and another thing in another district. The bill amends the bankrupt laws so as to provide for the discharge of a bankrupt from debtor or debtors of all his or their property, heretofore or hereafter made, in good faith, for the benefit of his or their creditors rateably or without creating any preference, and shall according to law of the State where made, shall of itself, in the event of his or their being subsequently adjudicated bankrupt or insolvent according to voluntary bankruptcy, be a bar to the discharge of such debtor or debtors. After discussion the bill was read a third time and passed without division.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the motion entered several days ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill reducing the salary of the President from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum was passed, and the Senate, by a vote of yeas 24, nays 31, refused to reconsider the vote.

The Senate went into executive session. While the Senate was in executive session, Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and announced that the House had adopted articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and had appointed a board of managers to conduct the prosecution on the part of the House of Representatives.

The doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing the report of the Chief of the Engineer Corps, in regard to the trouble and unnecessary delay caused to boats passing through the Louisville and Portland Canal, and recommending certain legislation on the subject. Referred.

Various petitions were presented and referred, against and in favor of a change in the present tariff, and against any legislation providing for the payment of all pensions at Washington.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced by request a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the Government bonds advanced to the Central and Western Pacific Railroad Companies. Referred.

Mr. HAMLIN gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask the Senate to take up for consideration the bill reported by the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads regulating the transmission of second-class matter.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of colored citizens of Arkansas, soldiers in the late war, praying for the repeal of certain laws in regard to the payment of bounties and the enactment of such laws as will place colored soldiers on the same footing in regard to pay and bounties as white soldiers. The recommendation was discharged from further consideration. He also reported adversely on Senate bill in regard to the same subject, and it was ordered to be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to amend the second, third and fourth sections of an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, passed May 31, 1870, and as a substitute for sections 5,506 and 5,507 of the Revised Statutes. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORTON said the object of this bill was to amend the act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment so as to bring it within the late decision of the Supreme Court.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced as the first States for bills, under which call the following were referred:

By McDOUGALD, that all pensions granted since March 4, 1861, shall take effect from the date of death or discharge.

By Mr. HEWITT, to amend the act providing for the resumption of specie payments.

By Mr. SCALES, to refund to distillers of whisky from apples, peaches and grapes all of the special taxes in excess of fifty cents.

By Mr. FARWELL, to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

By Mr. MORRISON, to amend the existing laws relating to duties on imports. It proposes the following changes:

To insert "iron ore, sixty cents per ton;"

also to insert in lieu of the words "hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals," the words "alpaca goat, camel, cow or calf," also to insert beans, twenty cents per bushel, and peas, fifteen cents per bushel, and to strike out the provision for rolls and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "All of the paragraph relating to articles or substances that enter into the composition of, or essence the commencing oils, except or pound;" also to words "hay leaves, not used as jewelry or put on free list mosaics intended to be manufactured into jewelry; also to make several typographical corrections in the existing law.

By Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, to amend the Internal Revenue laws and to provide for the better collection of distilled liquors.

By Mr. OLIVER, to incorporating the Sioux City, Black Hills Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. BLACKBURN offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether any of the executive offices created since the 4th of March last have been performed at a place other than the seat of Government established by law, and for how long at any one time, and in what part of the United States, and also whether any public necessity existed therefor. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, stated that his colleague [Caswell] were unable himself and not when the general vote was avoidably absent on the silver bill. Had they been present they would have each voted for the bill.

Mr. LYNDE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the payments of money to newspapers, editors and correspondents, aside from the publication of legal notices, by the United States attorneys, revenue agents, supervisors, &c., connected with the whisky prosecutions in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, to what particular purpose, &c. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE, Chairman of the select committee on real estate pool, offered a resolution authorizing that committee to investigate all matters that may come to its knowledge affecting official misconduct of any Government officer or member of the House. Adopted.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called up the question of impeachment articles. At the conclusion of the reading of the articles and specifications, Mr. KNOTT said that as the articles just read were a mere formulation of the charge that was distinctly understood by every member when it was unanimously voted to impeach W. W. Belknap for high crimes and misdemeanors, he did not deem it necessary to occupy a single moment in discussing this subject. He then moved the previous question on the adoption of the articles. The previous question was seconded, and the articles were adopted.

Mr. CLYMER then offered a resolution appointing as managers on the part of the House Messrs. Knott, Lord, Lynde, McMahon, Jenks, Whitthorne and Hale. Adopted.

Mr. WHEELER said that while fully appreciating the compliment paid him by his selection as one of the managers, the condition of his health, his duties on the Committee on Appropriation and accumulated correspondence and other business consequent upon his absence from the city, absolutely forbade his acceptance of the position. He therefore asked to be excused to retire, and to suggest in his place the name of his colleague, Mr. Lapham. After debate Mr. Wheeler was excused and Mr. Lapham appointed in his place.

On motion of Mr. KNOTT, his position on the board of managers was changed from that of first on the list to that of second, so that Mr. Lord stands as Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Mr. CLYMER offered a resolution directing the Board of Managers to carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment, and that a message be also sent to the Senate that it is ready. Adopted.

Mr. PAGE offered a resolution in regard to the large number of Chinese immigrants to California under labor contracts, and requesting the President to enter negotiations with the Chinese Government for such a modification of the treaty as to make it a treaty of commerce only. Adopted.

Mr. HEREFORD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which, he said, appropriated $918,677 less than the bill of last year. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. SEELYE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska.

After explanation by Mr. BOONE, the bill passed.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill amending the pension law for the War of 1812. It provides pensions of eight dollars a month to all officers and enlisted and drafted men, without regard to color, including militia and volunteers, who served fifty days in the military or naval service in the War of 1812, and to their surviving widows, without regard to marriage prior to 1850. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of pensioners struck from the rolls on account of their color. Now, that action is to date from May 1, 1865, in cases where pensioners have since died, their names were struck from the rolls, the widows are to have arrearages from the 1st of May, 1865. In explanation of the bill, and in response to inquiries, Mr. Hunton stated that under the section in reference to the colored citizens the amount would be nominal, and the annual payment to them would be only $20.

Mr. HOSKINS moved to reduce the required time of service to five days.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to amend by fixing the term of service at thirty days, and argued that the men who only served ten or fifteen days were not entitled to the same consideration as men serving longer and more effectually.

After discussion the amendment offered by Messrs. Hoskins and Hurlbert were rejected, so that the term of service required is ten days, instead of sixty days as fixed by the existing law.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend the clause providing for the restoration of pensioners to date from the 1st of May, 1865, by making it to date from the passage of the act.

Mr. CASWELL moved to add a proviso against the payment of arrearages.

Mr. REAGAN opposed the amendments.

Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, suggested that in order to promote harmony and good feeling, all Northern members should vote to restore these pensioners from the list of May, 1865, and that Southern members should vote for the bill to equalize bounties.

Mr. CONGER said he favored the amendment, inasmuch as Mr. Caswell's covered the object he had in view, and then Mr. Caswell's amendment, prohibiting the payment of arrearages and striking out the provision for the restoration of those pensioned since the 1st of May, 1865, was agreed to.

Mr. CASWELL then moved to strike out the last section of the bill, which provides for the payment of arrearages to widows. The amendment was rejected, yeas 96, nays 130.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, the last section was suspended by making it read "that the widow of a pensioner who had died without his being restored to the rolls shall be entitled to make claim for arrearages as may be due after the passage of this act." The bill then passed.

Mr. GLOVER, chairman of the select committee on real es.ate pool, offered a resolution stating that Hallett Kilbourne was confined in jail as a recusant witness, is being fed in a most extravagant and sumptuous manner, being fed on meals sent to him twice a day from the Capitol restaurant to the jail in a hack; also, that he is being furnished by the jailor with the most expensive wines, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to put a stop to this, and to contract with the Jailor C. H. Armstrong for prison fare for Kilbourne. The reading of the resolution was greeted with derisive laughter on the Republican side of the House, which was increased when Mr. Glover sent up to the clerk's desk a long roll of manuscript, and a dozen sheets of paper pasted together, and which was supposed to be the bill of fare, out of which Kilbourne made his selection. He wanted to have it read, but as his motion was to suspend the rules and stop the meals furnished he could not, under the rules, have the bill of fare read.

After a good deal of noise and confusion, the House proceeded to vote upon the motion, and it was defeated, yeas 96, nays 97, not the necessary two-thirds.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and order evening sessions for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, for the Legislative, Appropriation and Deficiency bill. Many of the members on the Republican side manifested a great repugnance to the proposition, and refrained from voting, so that there would not appear to be a quorum.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that if that was to be the game, he would call for the yeas and nays, and Mr. BUSK invited him to do so, and he did.

The voting by yeas and nays had the same result, that of no quorum, for voting.

Mr. RANDALL asked whether the point that there was no quorum would be insisted upon.

Mr. BUSK said that he should be.

Thereupon Mr. RANDALL moved a call of the House, and then it became a question whether Rusk or Randall would be first to yield, the first call showing that there was no quorum present.

Mr. RANDALL moved that warrants of the Speaker be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms, directing him to take into custody and bring into the hall the absent members.

Mr. HOAR raised the point of order that the regular Speaker not being present, the occupant of the chair (Springer, of Illinois,) had no authority to sign any such warrant.

The SPEAKER pro tem. overruled the point, and Mr. HOAR having appealed from the decision, the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. KNOTT, at half-past six, moved an adjournment. Negatived.

At this stage Mr. BUSK withdrew his objection to Mr. Randall's resolution, but Mr. FORT renewed it, and the clerk commenced a roll-call, which proceeded slowly, and was a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had been ill but three months.

FRANCIS L. SNOWDEN.

The business community was surprised yesterday to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Francis L. Snowden, for many years corresponding clerk of the Exchange National Bank. He had been in delicate health for a long time—indeed, never possessed a robust constitution—but had been able to discharge his duties until within a week or ten days past, when he was compelled to remain at his residence on South avenue, Allegheny. Yesterday, being very anxious to see how affairs were getting on at the bank, he came over at the usual hour, and being quite exhausted on his arrival, he took a seat in one of the parlors. Being a little refreshed, he left the room, but was soon missed by his friends, who, on search, found him lying in a fainting fit, from which he never recovered, and was assisted back to the parlor by Hugh McMasters, Esq., one of the directors of the bank. Dr. [illegible] was sent for, but when he got there Mr. Snowden was dead. The deceased was a member of one of Pittsburgh's old families, being a son of Judge Snowden, and a brother of the late Joseph Snowden, well known as a newspaper writer. He was a faithful officer of the bank in which he had served for over thirty years, and died at his post. He leaves a wife and family.

Large Invoice of Tea.

The largest shipment of tea probably ever sent to this city was received by Mr. Jenkins last week. The receipt of over one hundred chests of tea in one week does not indicate dull times at the Old Tea House.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of the first eight gold dollars in he Gold Soap will soon be published.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—OCCUPANTS FOR AN elegant large second-story Front Room, either finished or unfinished, at 305 Penn street, between Ninth and Tenth.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$3,000 TO $4,000 as partner in any good paying business. Address, Keep books, P. O. Box 1,015, with full particulars. E. P., Commercial Office.

WANTED—TOOLS—SECOND HAND Tinners' Tools and Machines. Must be good and cheap. Describe articles and state lowest price, J. CLARK & CO., Salem, Columbiana county, O.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER—FOR A Manufacturing Company; must be able to subscribe $2,000 in stock or give security; references given and required; situation permanent. Address THE MANUFACTURING CO., Steubenville, Ohio.

WANTED—50 ENERGETIC MEN—TO attend stands of an improved novelty at the Centennial, for which immense sales are offered. Address, with particulars and references, enclosing 50 cents for sample, postpaid, and secure agency, T. LEFORT & CO., Brokers, No. 363 Bowery, New York.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT OR purchase good House of 8 or 9 Rooms, with all modern conveniences; lot not less than 50 feet front, and 100 to 150 feet deep; in good neighborhood. Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth or Twentieth wards preferred. Address, with full particulars and all particulars, H. S. M., Lock Box 242, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS GARDENER by an experienced man (single). Holds certificates of the highest order from his employers. Understands the business in all its departments. He has grown the largest Hamburg grapes ever exhibited in this county. Address A. S., LOCK LAZENBY, Forty-eighth and Chestnut streets, West Philadelphia.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—AT ONCE.

1 of $3,000, 2 or 3 years.
1 of $2,000, 2 or 3 years each.
1 of $1,500, 3 years.
1 of $1,000, 2 or 3 years each.
3 of $500, 2 or 3 years each.

THOS. K. PETTY, 158 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MAN who for the past five years has been Manager of a manufacturer in this city. Is conversant with commercial affairs, and with several branches of manufacturing, having had twenty-five years experience. Has a family and first-class reference as to ability and character. Main object is a connection with a good reliable firm, commission or railway office. Name and address can be obtained at this office, or address Mr. C., Commercial office.

WANTED--INFORMATION.

WANTED—INFORMATION—IF THE heirs of Frederick Murray, deceased, who was a Riverman at St. Louis, come from or near Pittsburgh, and if not, where they live; and if any Pittsburgh, will address Mrs. F. POLLOCK, Box 206, St. Louis, Mo., they will learn something to their advantage.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER—EITHER Active, Silent or Special, with a cash capital of $12,000 or $15,000, to invest in an old and well established Manufacturing Business. Will show good profits and good reasons for selling. Finance in good condition. Address, in real name, H. E., Commercial office. Tus

MARSH BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Caleb P. Marsh was before the Grand Jury to-day in the case of W. W. Belknap, and Columbus Alexander in the safe burglary case.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

General Camille Cremer died in Paris, France, yesterday, aged thirty-six years.

The annual meeting of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce occurred yesterday. The following officers were chosen without opposition: President, Nelson Yankirk; Vice President, S. M. Belden and David Vance; Secretary, W. J. Langson; Grain Inspector, Carlton Holland.

The New York *Evening Express* announces the sale of a limited interest in the business of a number of gentlemen who, with its old proprietors, have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of conducting a first-class independent Democratic paper. Mr. Augustus Brooks is President of the company, and retains control of the editorial department. Amos J. Cummings, a well known journalist and long connected with the *Tribune* and *Sun*, has joined the editorial force of the *Express*.

The six Chinese companies of San Francisco, to a meeting on Saturday night, indited a letter to Chief of Police Ellis, of that city, complaining that the present agitation has already provoked assaults upon their people, and that they fear a more general and bloody riot may be the result. They profess a willingness to lend their aid in obtaining a modification of the Burlingame treaty, but ask protection under treaty rights.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

New Steamboat Regulations.

Transportation of Petroleum.

Another Appropriation Wanted for the Centennial.

Small Chance for Dana's Confirmation.

He Writes a Letter in His Own Defense.

Bristow and the Committee on Appropriations.

FURMAN'S PRICE FOR FAT PLACES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1876.

The Exchange National Bank Bill.

The House bill authorizing the Exchange National Bank, of Pittsburgh, to improve their property will be reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Finance. Senator Cameron presented a letter from the President of the bank, which satisfied the committee of the fitness of the request. To-day Representative Hopkins had a conference with the Senator, in which he gave some additional information on the subject. Senator Cameron will urge prompt action.

New Steamboat Regulations.

The regulations prepared by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, at their session last January, will not be submitted to the Secretary for his approval until a hearing is given to a delegation in opposition to the rule which limits the carrying of passengers to two per ton. The new regulations do not differ in any material respect from those now in vogue. A new system of testing iron is introduced presenting the way the specimen shall be cut and the conditions under which they shall be tested.

The new steamboat law which is now pending in the House, and will be taken up on April 11th, it is believed, will never obtain a place upon the statute books. Though there is no doubt but that some section will be taken to give greater security to the transportation of petroleum, the proposition on this head which is most likely to be carried, is to permit the transportation of petroleum at a standard of one hundred and fifty degrees in barrels under the present law, and that of a standard of one hundred and ten to be required to be in hermetically sealed cans.

Another Appropriation for the Centennial.

The House Centennial Committee to-day authorized the chairman to prepare a bill asking an appropriation of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars to complete the display of the powers and resources of the United States at the International Exhibition. If the bill passes, it will be by a small vote. The probabilities now are that it will not pass.

Dana's Nomination.

In executive session to-day, Mr. Dawes made another speech in favor of Mr. Dana's nomination. That gentleman has written a letter in his defense, which is held by Mr. Dawes, to be produced if necessary. The chances of Dana's confirmation are yet unfavorable.

No Money for Lights, Fuel or Water.

In view of the exhaustion of the fund for fuel and lights for public buildings, and the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Superintendents of Public Buildings to that effect, and to act accordingly, the First Assistant Postmaster General to-day appointed before the House Committee on Appropriations asking permission to transfer fifty thousand dollars from another fund, to be expended in fuel and lights. The request was declined, on the grounds that Secretary Bristow in summarily closing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and in his recent letter displayed a purpose to browbeat the committee into submission to his dictation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1876.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs adopted General Jennings' report favoring the reduction of the army, the Republican members of the committee declining to sign the report.

A MAN WHO DIDN'T PAY A WHEELING FOR HIS POSTTRADERSHIP.

The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department to-day examined John S. Collins. The chairman said the committee would only remain in session a few minutes longer because of a desire to be present when the articles of impeachment were presented for action. Collins is post-trader at Fort Laramie, appointed through the influence of President Grant; the witness was for many years a resident of Galena: his father and the President were formerly in business together. He understood, in 1872, that there was to be some change in the post-tradership. He was living in Omaha, and came to Washington to get the post; got a simple letter of introduction from Orvil Grant, in Chicago, to General Dent, who was then sick at the White House; had known Orvil Grant since boyhood; saw Dent and was kindly treated by him; saw the President and got a letter of recommendation from him to the Secretary of War, by which the President's brother had ordered the appointment and relieved him from further embarrassment, because there were so many applicants for the post; he waited to see what the Secretary of War proposed to do about it, and was informed that the President went to Kentucky to see his father, who was dying. Witness found the post was charged to the War Department with being a Democrat. Went to the President upon his return, and applied for the post. The President wrote a letter, saying that such charge amounted to nothing; that he had known the witness since infancy; had no warmer supporters than his father and family. Witness did not know any other influence that was ever paid a dollar directly or indirectly either to get or hold a position. Adjourned.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Military Affairs unanimously adopted a report this morning transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department.

NO ACTION ON DANA'S CASE.

The Senate was occupied with the further consideration of Dana's nomination for several hours this afternoon, but adjourned without taking action.

THE WHISKY TRIAL INVESTIGATION.

Assistant District Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, was examined this afternoon before the special committee to inquire into the whisky trials. His testimony was mainly corroborative of that given by District Attorney Dyer on Saturday. General Henderson will be called to-morrow.

HOW PURMAN LINED HIS POCKET.

The investigation into the case of Representative Purman, of Florida, was resumed this morning by the Committee on Civil Service. L. J. Dennis, State Senator of Florida, was examined, and testified that he was present when a Mr. W

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $940,694. Boston's foreign exports, for the same period, reached $71,398.

THE silver coin bill, which passed the House on Friday, will be considered by the Senate Finance Committee to-day. It will probably be materially modified.

THE Senate ought to take final action in the matter of Mr. DANA's nomination as Minister to England without further delay, the Government of that country being evidently disposed to act meanly concerning the surrender of WINSLOW, the Boston forger.

IT appears that the gift of the Khedive of Egypt to General SHERMAN'S daughter lies still in the vaults of the United States Sub-Treasury at New York, and it is a very small-potato affair on the part of somebody that she is not permitted to receive it, particularly when so many favors are granted for political influence.

THE question whether writers who seek to undermine the foundations of the Christian faith are entitled to the same rights and privileges as other authors, is about to come before the English Courts, and the important issue thus raised is likely to provoke an uncommonly warm debate in the public prints of that country.

THE New York *Herald* suggests that President GRANT and Senator CONKLING should unite on a third man, and nominate him over the heads of the other candidates. They had better not make the attempt. No heir, executor or assignee of Grantism will be able to carry the country, this year, and this vital fact may as well be understood first as last.

WE HAVE repeatedly pointed out that the whole Democratic "retrenchment and reform" movement is a political dodge and cheat, intended for electioneering purposes during the coming campaign. We now put on record the prediction that it will be followed, next session, by the most lavish and outrageous expenses in behalf of Confederate schemes of jobbery and robbery.

THE imports of wheat into Great Britain since the first of January have been sixty per cent. greater than for the same time last year; while the stocks on hand in the principal ports on 31st December, 1875, were from twice to seven times as much as at the end of 1874. These facts are of interest to all concerned in the prices of grain in the near future, inasmuch as they indicate that the market there is glutted, which will prevent any futher present advance.

THE Confederate "Merrimacs" in Congress do not make much headway in butting against Monitor ROBESON. At least three hundred witnesses, it is stated, have been examined by the Naval Committee of the House, their testimony already covering about 8,000 manuscript pages. The greater part of these witnesses by far, have been summoned with the expectation that they would in some way damage the Secretary of the Navy. But their furious attacks have thus far failed to make the slightest impression on his armor.

IT appears that the Belgian Minister of Finance, being of a thrifty turn of mind, has taken advantage of the present depreciation of silver to buy at once all the bullion needed for the coinage of the 10,000,000 francs allowed Belgium this year by the Latin Convention. The saving to the Government on the transaction is $200,000. The Belgian Parliament has had an excited debate on the subject, and one of the members charged the Government with manufacturing false money, since it issued as five franc pieces what had cost it only four francs forty centimes.

MR. EDMUND DWIGHT, one of the leading financial and business men of New York, prints in the *Evening Post* an elaborate and powerful paper on the SHERMAN resumption act, in which he takes a very discouraging view of the prospect of a speedy resumption of specie payments. The author is a sincere hard-money man and a public-spirited Republican, and he is driven to his conclusions by the force of his intellectual convictions. The *Post*, whilst stating that it does not agree with Mr. DWIGHT in all of his opinions on the subject, frankly concedes the cogency of his arguments, and admits that the essay forms an unusually interesting contribution to the currency discussion.

IN CONNECTION with the steadily improving prospects of our leather export trade, a curious fact recently came under the notice of the New York *Shipping List*. It appears that a Massachusetts leather currier, desirous of shipping some upper stock to Europe, in the present dull state of the market here, some time ago, wrote to an English manufacturer to send him a *roll* of such leather as was selling most readily, to tan and finish some like it. In due time a roll was received and a letter stating that such leather as the sample was wanted, and would sell very readily in England. The bundle being opened, the merchant saw before him a dozen sides of his own production. It had been sold to a shipping house and then sent to Europe. There is now very little doubt that our upper leather, both light and heavy, will go forward to Europe as regularly as sole leather does, and be as generally used in making boots and shoes.

THE next ensuing number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will close HOWELL'S charming story entitled "Private Theatricals." The author is a genuine artist, but his defect is that he is so only from the point of observation. He can paint what he sees, but he is never enlightened from within. This quick observation, and great skill in handling it, are so fine and complete in quality that they sometimes deceive the reader that it is the work of that inner light; that warmth and power of conception, which come from the sympathy of genius alone. But this sympathy is never afraid of emotion, and HOWELL is almost comically afraid of it, and when the exigencies of the situation demand any free expression of it, it is given with a half apologetic air of deprecation, and hurried away, smuggled off the scene as soon as possible, under cover of a lighter mood. It is perhaps idle, however, to find fault with fine art for not being nature, though in nature the artistic is constantly put in confusion by nature itself.

HON. H. VAN AERNAM, of Cattaraugas county, New York, who held the office of Commissioner of Pensions during President GRANT'S first administration, and who was likely charged by one SEATON with having been a party to an illegal issue of land warrants, does not, it appears, propose to sit down quietly under the accusation. He has demanded a thorough and complete investigation of all his acts as Commissioner of Pensions. The charges, it will be remembered, rest solely upon the evidence of this man SEATON, who in the early days of VAN AERNAM'S administration was discharged from the Pension Office for alleged sufficient cause. The latter avers that the whole statement is a wicked and malicious scheme on the part of the former to be revenged upon him for a conscientious discharge of his official duties in discharging an unfit man from office. Mr. VAN AERNAM has many friends in the upper part of this State, who would rejoice in his complete vindication, since its result would naturally be to inspire in them a firmer trust in his honesty and integrity.

THE real facts regarding the "Black Hills" swindle are just beginning to come to light. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, states, after having thoroughly investigated the matter, that the whole business is a fraud. Entire communities, it is alleged, on the extreme Northwestern frontier have been engaged in the disgraceful occupation of wilfully deceiving emigrants. The people in the towns along the emigrant routes are, he says, reaping a rich harvest from the deluded parties who are forced to stop among them for rest and refreshments, and to secure outfits, while wholesale lying is indulged by individuals, railroad and steamboat companies and newspapers concerning the proper routes, the inducements and facilities afforded to emigrants and the prospects at the mines. He affirms that the only persons who really do make money at the Hills are those engaged in selling whisky, which is of the most villainous kind. Nine-tenths of the people who go there would be about five hundred per cent. better off at the end of five years if they would devote one-tenth of the money and toil required to commence mining, to improving their condition at home. People generally would do well to heed this disinterested testimony.

A VALUABLE SOUVENIR.

A curious and extremely interesting illustration of our revolutionary history has just come to light in the shape of the journal of CLAUDE BLANCHARD, Commissary of the French auxiliary army serving in this country under ROCHAMBEAU during 1780-3. The original manuscript was obtained from M. LE CHESNAIS, the grandson of its author. It has lately been translated and an edition of a hundred copies, for private circulation, printed. The author appears himself as a faithful executive officer, and the journal, from the extracts which we find in the Boston *Advertiser*, gives curious side glimpses of the administration of the commissariat and hospital service of such an army as ROCHAMBEAU'S in that time. For M. BLANCHARD'S rank was high and entitled him to personal communication and social intercourse with WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, ROCHAMBEAU and the other leading officers. But he was in no sort above his business, and he gave to it his personal attention. When the fleet sailed from France, the greater part of the people on it knew about as little of Americans as we do of the inhabitants of the planet Mars. After a tedious and circuitous voyage of more than sixty-nine days they arrived timidly enough off Newport Bay. "It is very desirable," the ship-worn civilian writes, "that the fog should cease, and that we should be able to land. The condition of our sick is worse, and a battle would not be more murderous than a longer stay at sea." There were more than nine hundred men on the ship in which he wrote, and scurvy had appeared among them even before they left France. "We are in a very critical moment," he says. "Shall we meet the English before landing, and will they have a superior force? At any rate, it is their interest to attack us. Therefore the general opinion is that we shall not land without firing a gun, and perhaps at the moment when we least expect it. An English squadron may be near us without our knowing it, on account of the fog. How shall we be received by the Americans? Have they not made their peace?" This was a constant subject of anxiety to the French in France, as appears from FRANKLIN'S letters in the diplomatic correspondence. The English press was steadily trying to give the impression that a conciliation would be brought about, perhaps "in ninety days." "Or, at least," continues M. BLANCHARD, "have not the English seized the ground to which we expect to proceed?" But the fog lifted, even while he was writing these lines, and all was well. The army landed without difficulty. M. BLANCHARD had to establish hospitals at once, and his poor fellows began to recover. Wars were managed slowly in those days, but thirteen months after the disembarkation these troops were at last brought in presence of the enemy at Yorktown. Mr. BLANCHARD'S estimate of WASHINGTON is of the very highest. Of LAFAYETTE he says: "It was difficult to employ more ardor, patience and integrity in the discussion of business matters. He reminded me of SCIPIO AFRICANUS in Spain. As young and modest as he, he had already the reputation of a successful warrior, for the last campaign which he had maintained, whilst sustaining himself against CORNWALLIS with inferior forces, had procured him much glory, and justly so." After the battle of Yorktown the French troops wintered in Virginia. The next year they were held in readiness for active service, but the certainty of approaching peace put an end to very vigorous operations. At the end of the year they were marched to the North for embarkation at Boston. It was in December of that year, 1782, that they made their entry into Boston. Here is what he says of that city:

Boston is reckoned to contain 25,000 inhabitants. It is about that of Angers. The houses are mostly of brick, the streets are pretty wide and well laid out, especially the main street. There are also some handsome quarters, which give Boston an appearance less modern than Philadelphia and the other cities of America. The people seemed to be in easy circumstances; nevertheless the shops were poorly stocked with goods, and everything was very dear, which resulted from the war. Their book stores had hardly anything but prayer books; an English and French dictionary cost me eight louis d'or. I saw on the signs of two shops the name of Blanchard, written like my own, one Caleb Blanchard, the other John. In general, we were very well received by the Bostonians; we exhibited much interest in them, and made them understand how much the King felt for them. The inhabitants are devout and Presbyterians, imbued generally with the principles of Cromwell's partisans, from whom they are descended. Therefore they are more attached to independence than any other class of people in America; and it was they who began the Revolution. At this time the sanhedrim was made up of those who had killed his wife and his children and afterwards himself. These crimes are rare in America, and this was the only one that I heard of during all my stay.

IT IS gratifying to observe that the opposition in the House Committee on Territories to the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the Territory of Mexico to hold a Constitutional Convention is greater than was expected. It is to be hoped it may prove strong enough to defeat the measure. The last report of the Secretary of the Territory to the National Bureau of Education, just published, shows that last year there were in New Mexico 148 public schools, with 147 teachers and 5,151 scholars, and 34 parochial and private schools, 81 teachers and 1,259 scholars—in all 171 schools, with 288 teachers and 6,410 scholars. The Secretary says that the people "know little of the political and social institutions of our common country;" that they are a people "for centuries regarding obedience to the civil law as subordinate to the canonical law, the latter administered by a very generally notoriously corrupt, venal and meretricious priesthood;" that "this priestly influence" has been exerted upon the public schools "in the interest of their particular church;" that "the school authorities have employed relatives, dependants, or personal and political friends, and even debtors to save an otherwise hopeless indebtedness;" that the school fund in some counties "is illegally used;" that a bill to reform the schools and make them non-sectarian was defeated in the late Legislature; and that upon the whole education is in an "unfortunate condition." These are not exactly the kind of elements which should enter into the composition of a sovereign State in this great Centennial year.

IT IS about time for the press to take up the subject of the imprisonment by the House of Representatives at Washington of HALLETT KILBURN, the so-called "contumacious witness," for refusing to produce his books and papers to enable the Committee on the Washington "Real Estate Pool" to make a purely gratuitous examination into the private affairs of persons against whom no wrong or fraud is charged. The right of the House to hold any one who is in contempt, and to hold him as against any other tribunal is not doubted, but for Congress to assume to compel a man to place his business books and papers at the disposal of a lot of wholly irresponsible persons, looks very much like a flagrant disregard of individual rights and violation of individual liberty. It seems to have come to a point that the right of the citizen to be secure of his enjoyment of the "Bill of Rights" is to rest on the endurance of witnesses and not on the liberty loving justice of Congressmen. It is a dangerous and a serious dilemma these gentlemen of the House are offering as their contribution to the history of the progress of American liberty in this Centennial year. On the anniversary of our Independence the House "detains" a witness because he does not prove recreant and false to the fundamental principles of 1776. It is not a creditable spectacle.

OHIO NEWS.

A decision in the Marsh assignee case against George A. Adams and others was rendered in Zanesville, Saturday morning. The Court found that the contract was an Ohio contract, and set aside the binding. The amount involved is $75,000.

The Springfield, (Ohio) *Republican* says that a gentleman turned two valuable young blooded horses into an orchard in which there were a number of cherry trees, and both were taken sick. One died, and the other was not expected to live. If the bark of cherry trees is poisonous to horses, it is well that the owners of horses should know it.

A woman representing herself to be the widow of H. E. Smith, a Knight Templar, of Leeds, England, arrived in Dayton, on Saturday. She had in her possession a Maltese cross and a Masonic ring, and exhibiting them to members of the fraternity sought alms. After she had thus secured a large sum of money it was discovered that she was an imposter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ames is going into the lumber business in Minnesota.

In a Presidential sense Jere. Black rhymes with cooked goose.

Mrs. B. Herman has been elected City Treasurer of Toronto, Canada.

The *Courier-Journal* is improving. "Small Talk" has disappeared.

Thurman's managing friends are oiling the machine with unusual care.

Jay Gould cornered gold on Black Friday, and now the law is trying to corner him.

The best prayers are those which you try to answer yourself, after you have uttered them.

The American Universalist Association will meet in conference at Norwood, Mass. to-morrow.

Massachusetts folk, whatever their merits in other directions, are certainly a damneglectful people.

Nearly all the fruit having been killed, we may look now look for a mild and pleasant spell of weather.

Peaceful irony. Armor plates twenty-two inches thick are being made at Sheffield for Italian war vessels.

There is already a call for more fractional currency. The issue of new currency has stopped at the Sub-Treasury.

Dr. Holland is said to have been offered $10,000 for his play of "Sevenoaks." Not extraordinarily fine timber, either.

August Cæsar, of New York, was divorced from his wife in New York the other day, she not being above suspicion.

The English buildings promise to be among the largest, and in themselves the most interesting, at the Exhibition.

There is a statute requiring members of Congress to refund their *per diem* for every day's absence in the session. Let it be enforced.

"Old Prob's" latest idea is to tell folks, the first of the month, what sort of winds during it are most and least likely to bring rain.

San Francisco had an anti-Chinese meeting last Saturday. Now, Ah Sin, look out for yourself. Melican man's on the war path.

Pneumonia is epidemic in the Colorado mining regions, and the miners are leaving by scores. Some of the mines are entirely deserted.

In many of the counties of Southwestern Texas coffee production is proving so eminently successful that it bids fair to become a settled industry.

"An ounce of civit." Certain Congregational ministers are moving to organize a "scandal council," to meet either in Brooklyn or Boston.

The Virginia Court of Appeals decides that all of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad between Richmond and Covington is liable to State taxation.

The prospect is that New England shipbuilding will be very dull this year. The best ship carpenters are now glad to work for $1 00 to $1 75 a day.

An Illinois girl has just been appointed assistant instructor of elocution in the Boston university. A low, sweet voice is an excellent thing in woman.

General Dix strongly objects to the taxation of church property. He says it is "virtually a proposition to impose a tax upon the worship of Almighty God."

The Rochester *Democrat* asks: "When Canada becomes a part of the United States, where will all the scoundrels go to?" Isn't there the St. Louis Convention?

Good. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have reported in favor of repaying the Japanese Indemnity Fund, which now amounts, principal and interest, to $1,250,000.

The *Liberal Christian* declares that all the honest statesmen of the present generation are Unitarians. Does this account for the fact that that denomination is growing smaller every day?

Eli Perkins has just published a new book. The great multiplication of such books gives rise to the danger of a stillborn literature as unprolific as the double flowers of our gardens.

Never trust to genius, but put your confidence in hard work. When Giardini was asked how long it would take to learn to play the violin he replied, "Twelve hours a day for twenty years."

The term "candidate" is from the Latin *candidatus*, and refers to the *candidus* or white robe in which the Romans arrayed their candidates for office. Shakespeare speaks of it in "Titus Andronicus."

The New York *Sun* has a cock-and-bull story to the effect that the real purpose of the bill for the making of New Mexico a State is to enable the Mormons to establish a new "Deseret" in that sequestered region.

Five-fifths of the people in Western North Carolina, it seems, for ten miles square, are guilty of infractions of the internal revenue laws. This gang of defrauders has existed for some two or three years. It is now being broken up.

St. Louis is constructing the machinery of seven steamboats to be employed in the Siberian trade. The machinery will be taken through to San Francisco, where it will be transferred to a steamship chartered for the purpose.

It is a curious fact that the materials out of which the Reformed Mission Church in Japan was recently built were taken from demolished Buddhist temples. The church is thus made a very significant mile-stone in the pathway of the world's progress.

When General Stark heard of the battle of Lexington, he was at work in his sawmill, but he left a log half sawed, and it was never finished afterward. It is to be taken to the Centennial.

PERSONAL.

The Queen of Madagascar is exchanging an order to free all slaves imported during the last nine years.

J.S. Nathans, formerly a Jewish Rabbi, but now a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has received a license from Bishop Potter to act as lay reader, and proposes to establish in this city a mission to the Jews.

William S. Gray, who defrauded operators on Wall street, 1869, of the sum of $603,000, has been arrested in London, and is awaiting a requisition for extradition. Gray, since his flight from New York, has lived in Europe in grand style.

Nicholas Fish, son of the Secretary of State, who has been Secretary of the American Legislation at Berlin for several years, is about to resign and return home, "to gratify the political ambitions entertained for him by a number of his friends."

Hon. John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, in his last letter from Cairo, Egypt, has the following pleasant word to say about a well known man now occupying a judicial position under the Khedive—Judge Batcheller: "Our good friend, Judge George S. Batcheller, late of Saratoga, now one of the judges of the new Egyptian Supreme Court bench at Cairo, is fully sustaining himself and his reputation as a clear-sighted lawyer and political economist in the responsible official service to which he has been assigned. Colleagues speak of him in flattering terms; his legal acquirements, strong sense and ready ability are at once recognized; both his official and social surroundings are exceedingly pleasant. Judge Batcheller holds his appointment for five years. We may well be proud of him as our American representative on the Supreme Court bench of Egypt."

The artist, Page, upsets, somewhat emphatically, the declaration of Admiral Jenkins, to the effect that Admiral Farragut was not lashed to the rigging of the flagship during the action in Mobile Bay, and that the story about it was merely one of those Romatic inventions with which the history of the war is already full. Mr. Page sets forth in a letter to *Appletons' Journal*, that his information on the subject was derived from Admiral Farragut himself; that the Admiral explained to him that he tied himself to the shrouds with the deliberate purpose of preventing his body from falling into the sea, in case he should be wounded or killed, in order that it might be preserved for the family. The Admiral even took a rope and showed him just how he had done it. Mr. Page then painted his picture in accordance with the historical facts thus authentically detailed.

A remarkable arrest was made at Oconto, Wisconsin, the other day. The local paper thus refers to it: "A man has been in Oconto some three weeks past whose actions have been somewhat remarkable. Dressed as a beggar and begging from from door to door, this man has had access to a number of houses; and being quiet and inoffensive no shadow of suspicion was raised that he was anything more than he appeared to be himself. He would sleep in barns and take what shelter he could from the weather during the nights; and many times during the day he was a target for the youngsters to snowball. This man, in the garb of a beggar, was a disguised detective who was on the track of a man who had committed a murder in Nevada some three years ago, and had followed him to this quarter. Yesterday he captured his man, and immediately after left with his prisoner. There was a reward of $10,000 offered for the murderer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLE WORD-BOOK. By William Swinton, and edited by Professor T. J. Conant, D. D. Harper Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This work was much needed by Bible students, and especially Sunday school teachers, Bible classes, etc. Its aim is to give the real meaning of words, especially those that have become obsolete and obscure to the general student of the Bible. It gives in many instances the very information that has baffled the minds of many a student and teacher of the Word. The roots of these words are traced and the definitions are clearly verified. Professor Swinton has been ably assisted in his work by the noted Biblical scholar, Dr. Conant. We hope that the book will have a wide circulation, as it deserves.

PANSARIUS THE SPARTAN. By Lord Lytton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Bound in cloth and paper cover.

Few writers of fiction achieved greater fame than the elder Lord Lytton, and anything from his pen is hailed with pleasure by his numerous admirers. Notwithstanding this historical romance is incomplete, it will be read by thousands. Enough was written to give a charm to the tale, which has the flavor of romance, and yet it is a picture of statesmanship, and delicately sketches certain phases of diplomacy. The present Lord Lytton and Canon Kennedy have jointly edited the work and supervised its publication.

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF METHODISM. Embracing Origin, Progress and Present Spiritual, Educational and Benevolent Status in All Lands. By James Porter, D.D., author of "Compendium of Methodism," etc. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati.

This handsome volume is appropriately named "A Comprehensive History of Methodism," as it gives in a compact manner information to the general reader which no other work of this character contains. It is a condensed history of Methodism in America and Europe with all the branches of the leading portions of the Methodist family. Dr. Porter has the elements of character eminently to fit him for this work. While the history is candid and fair to all concerned, there are, however, some who think his personal views on certain disputed questions are too prominent. Knowing Dr. Porter well we think he has sought to present mooted questions fairly, though his course has not secured indorsement by the Southern wing in some places. The work is concise, synoptical, statistical and racy. It is a work that is worthy of a place in any library, and people of all denominations will find valuable statistical tables, &c., suitable for all classes.

EASTERN LIFE, PRESENT AND PAST. By Harriet Martineau. A new edition. Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is a rare thing these days of fast travel to find a book of this sort so charmingly interesting as this volume. Changes in the East are few and far between, compared with the new world, and as a book of travel and observations the scenes pictured thirty years ago are to be seen at the present day. The style of the distinguished writer is strongly marked with the individuality of this lady, who has so long and so worthily adorned the world of letters. The London *Review* well says: "Many books have been written on the same subject since this one first appeared—nearly thirty years ago; but, as a thorough, discriminating, and, we may say, vivid picture of Egyptian scenery and manners, it is still one of the best to which any one who wishes to form a general idea of the country can refer."

THE PROTECTION OF MAJORITIES: or, Considerations Relating to Electoral Reform. With other papers. By Josiah Phillips Quincy. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., of Pittsburgh.

The author in this series of papers grapples the problems with the grasp of a master. At the time they first appeared, especially the paper on "Protection of Majorities," which occupies fifty-eight pages of the 163 pp., much interest was awakened in different directions. The author strenuously contends for the American principle of government by majorities with all cordiality, believing that we may constantly eliminate its evils by improving its methods. The contents are as follows: "The Protection of Majorities," "Coercion in the Later Stages of Education;" "The Tendency of Colleges;" "Plan for a House of Reading;" "The Better Samaritan."

LIFE AND LABORS OF DUNCAN MATHESON, the Scottish Evangelist. By the Rev. John Macpherson. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

In this volume we have delineated the labors of one who lived a life wholly subordinated to the Master's work. Duncan Matheson was gifted as well as good, and died at a comparatively early age, forty-five, in 1869. His work absorbed his nature and he lived in an atmosphere of spirituality which gave vitality and success to his labors. He labored on the Scottish hills and followed the Highland soldiers to the Crimea. This biography was mainly prepared at the request of friends, though much valuable manuscript was destroyed which might have enhanced its value.

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LEGAL.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

This is to give notice that on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AMES H. MEEKS, of the Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts due to such Bankrupt, or any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the delivery of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, Pa., before H. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1876, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1876.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JOHN DOUGLASS, Bankrupt, No. 2494 in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of said John Douglass, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon the application to be made to them by said John Douglass, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAML. HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DAVID L. MCDONALD, of Allegheny county, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., before J. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Allegheny city, in said district, if they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Tu S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

At Pittsburgh, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM MCCLEAVY, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said District.

Tu WM. S. MARKS, Assignee.

ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of David Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to

WALTER CHESS,
G. R. LAUMAN, Administrators.
182 Water street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Rev. P. Bakewell, late of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.

R. G. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

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PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, 2 doors from the Patent Office. Pittsburgh.

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Very choice line in Spring Roubix Mixtures.

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AT 18 3-4 CENTS,
Good Black Alpacas.

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Good value in Black Alpacas.

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A bargain in fine Black Alpacas.

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Extra good Black Alpacas.

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Special bargain in Black Alpacas.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
Genuine Black Mohairs.

AT 70C, 75C, 80C, 87 1-2C AND $1,
Very fine Black Mohairs.

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An extra bargain in Gros Grain Silks. At $1 25, Fine Black Dress Silks. At $1 50, Real hand-spun Black Silks, worth $1 75. At $1 75 to $4 50, good values in Black Silks. At $1 75 to $2 50, fine Colored Silks in all the most fashionable shades.

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REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

WAT

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 3, 1876.

There was a quiet feeling in banking circles to-day. The loan market was easy and rates were quotable as heretofore at 6@7 per cent. for loans on acceptable collaterals; 7@9 per cent. on first-class commercial paper to customers at the banks; 8@10 per cent. on the street. In real estate mortgage loans there has been of late a noticeable softening of rates, considerable amounts having been recently placed at 6@7 per cent., which is some two per cent. less than the quoted rates six months ago. Exchange on New York is abundant at par in settlements between the banks.

A few dividends have been announced, from which we gather that the rate divided is kept up about to the average, although it might perhaps be questioned whether the dividend has in all cases been earned during the past three months, and has not in some instances been made from previous undivided profits. The condition of the banking business during the past quarter has hardly been very favorable to the earning of heavy dividends; but there is no doubt that all the banks declaring dividends are in a position to do so. The Farmers Deposit National Bank keeps up its position as the largest dividend-paying bank, with a quarterly dividend of four per cent. The splendid record of this bank for safety combined with liberality, and its successful career during which it has accumulated a surplus one-third larger than its capital, and paid the largest dividends among the national banks of this city, entitle its management to the utmost credit. The First National Bank also keeps up its record by its regular quarterly two-and-a-half per cent. dividend. The only other dividends announced so far are one of two dollars per share by the Franklin Savings Bank of Allegheny, and one of three per cent. by the Monongahela Water Company. Other announcements may be expected during the coming week.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says, with reference to the statement that under instruction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the St. Louis banks had been called upon for a return, for the purposes of taxation, of the average amount of certified checks issued during each semi-annual period since June 30, 1864, and that this was to be the forerunner of similar demands upon all the banks of the country, has received with much surprise. In 1864 the bank-tax law was amended by including as circulation "all certified checks and all notes and other obligations calculated or intended to circulate or to be used as money." An attempt, two years later, to enforce the amendment was so vigorously resisted by the banks that it was abandoned. But since then the use of certified checks, as everybody knows, has increased to an extraordinary extent, and an increasingly large proportion of them do really circulate as money. The banks are surely taxed enough already, but the remedy for such attempts as this is to repeal the obnoxious amendment and not to find fault with the Government officers for attempting to execute the law as they understand it.

—In its weekly review of the local business situation, the Boston *Globe* says:

In one sense there is no revival of business now, but steadily the quantity of products exhausted and consumed gradually increases as prices slowly settle to the level required for intimate business and healthful exchanges. Trade reports show that receipts of nearly all important products at the leading seaport markets have been smaller for three months than during the same period in 1875; yet prices, as every market report unmistakably shows, are indulging false hopes, do not, as a rule, insure any sign of speculative activity. Business is building slowly on a new and more solid foundation. Ante-war prices have now been nearly reached, so far as it concerns the fabrics needed by the masses, and the laboring classes can be clothed and fed nearly or quite as cheaply as when the currency was on a specie basis. Consumption must, therefore, go forward, and it may be reasonably assumed that all branches of trade will soon be vitalized, irrespective of the resumption of specie payments or the crookings of and predictions of the timid and distrustful. If the community will economize in the direction of ceasing in a great degree to consume foreign fabrics and articles of luxury, specie payments may be much nearer at hand than even the resolution of Congress has provided. There is too much looking to Congress—too little self-reliance. What is most needed is the safe employment and productive use of capital. Recent failures all over the country have caused an uneasy feeling, yet amid much that is discouraging there is abundant ground for confidence that the process of shrinkage is salutary and gives the promise of an early reaction and partial revival.

—The New York *Bulletin* brings out the following point in reference to the House bill on silver resumption:

Undoubtedly the bonanzaists in Congress hoped by increasing the legal tender scope of silver dollars to effect a larger circulation in reality; however, they have done the thing best calculated to make silver scarce. Every importer in paying duties can put in silver dollars and $25 in fractional silver, or in all $75 in each payment. This will create a large local demand for silver, and cause it to be bought up by the dealers; and the result will be that a very large amount of silver will flow into the Treasury, the Government losing on all such receipts the difference between the value of silver and that of gold. At present, only $5 can be tendered to the Government in each payment; under the act passed by the House the limit is extended to fifteen times that amount.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 3, 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113¼	113
U. S. coupons, 1881	118	118			
5-20's, 1865, reg.	118	118			
5-20's, 1865, coupon	118	118			
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅜	121			120⅞
5-20's, 1867, coupon	122	122			
5-20's, 1868, reg. (c. & r.)	122	122			
5-20's, 1868	117⅛	117⅛			117⅜
10-40's, coupons	118	118			118⅛
Currency 6's	128	128			128
New 5 per cents	117⅜	117⅜			117⅜
Western Union Tel.	19	19			19
Pacific Mail	19⅛	19⅛			18⅞
Panama	102	102			102
Adams Express	103½				103
Wells-Fargo Express	98				98
American Express	60				60
United States Exp's	53				53
New York Central	113⅛	113⅛			112⅞
Erie	19⅝	19⅝			19⅝
Michigan Central	94				94
Michigan Southern	89	89⅛			89
Illinois Central	135				135
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	95				95
Chicago & Northwest	41⅝	41⅝			41⅝
Do. preferred	61	61⅛			61⅛
St. Paul common	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Do. preferred	65⅜	66⅛	65⅝	65	65
Wabash common	3⅜		3⅜		
Fort Wayne	101		101		
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅞		18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Union Pacific	63⅛	63	62⅝		62½
Sterling exchange	107		107		
Hannibal & St. Joe	15⅝		16⅛		16
Atlantic & Pacific pref'd					4
C., C. & I. C.	4½		4		4⅜
Missouri Pacific					14½
South Carolinas, Ap'l	37⅛		37¼		
South Carolinas, July	37		37		
Missouri 6's	104		104		

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	56⅝	57	.....
Reading	.....	.....	49¼
United Co's of N J	.....	.....	138
Mill Creek	14½	15	61¾
Lehigh Valley	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny Valley	.....	101	.....
Central Transportation	.....	48¾	.....
Empire Transportation	.....	52¾	.....
P., C. & St. L. in bonds	.....	84½	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Money loanet as high as 7 per cent. and closed offered at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $295,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $28,000. Sterling firm at 483¾@489¾.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 113⅞ to 113 and closed at lowest point. Carrying rates 1 to 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed dull and a fraction lower in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds quiet and steady. State securities dull. The stock market was weak at the start but afterwards improved in some shares; later, however, there was a general decline in which Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and St. Paul were prominent. During the last hour stocks were generally firmer and have advanced ¼ @¾ per cent. from lowest point. Western Union and Erie closing at the highest figures of the day. Transactions 152,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 8,000 St. Paul, 22,000 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

H. A. Heiser, gold broker, suspended. He is brother of F. & H. Heiser, whose suspension was reported this morning. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars gold was sold out under rule for their account. Charles Martin, stock broker, also suspended. The failure is a small one.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	68⅛	St. Paul	39¾
Pacific Mail	18⅞	Do. preferred	65⅝
Adams Express	102½	Toledo & Wabash	3¾
Mariposa	.....	Do. preferred	9¼
Do. preferred	8	Ft. Wayne	101½
Wells-Fargo Ex	84½	Terre Haute	5¾
American Ex	60	Do. preferred	14
U. S. Express	73¾	Chicago & Alton	104
New York Central	113	Do. preferred	110¼
Erie	19⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Do. preferred	30	Burlington & Q'cy	109
Harlem	134	Hannibal & St. Jos	15⅝
Do. preferred	134	Atlantic & P. Tel	1⅝
Mich. Central	93½	Indiana Central	4
Lake Shore	89¼	Union Pac. bonds	84
Northwestern	41½	Union Pacific stock	62¾
Do. preferred	61	Union Pac. bonds	5¾
N. J. Central	100¼	Do. land grants	4
Rock Island	107½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	New 5's	118
5-20's, 1865	118½	10-40's, registered	117¼
5-20's, 1867	122	10-40's, coupons	118¼
5-20's, 1868, new	118¼	Currency 6's	129
5-20's, 1868	122½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	35	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, new	40	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, new	36		

Local Agents, 5 P. M.—It is the general opinion at the Stock Exchange that the bank rates will be lowered on or before Thursday next. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £72,000. Consols for money 94 9-16, for account 94 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 67, 107¾; 10-40's 106; new 5's 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 113; Erie 19⅝; preferred 29.

Alexander Duranty & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be heavy. Their connection with American trade is slight, but the failure has a depressing influence.

Paris, April 3.—Rentes 67 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Gold 113¾@114. Sight 1/8 per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank 504.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, April 3, 1876. }

The tone of affairs in commercial circles was generally steady and quiet to-day, a moderate business being done in most branches and values being well maintained throughout. There were few features beside the ordinary occurrences of trade on which to base any special remarks.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,147	Butter, pkgs	75
Wheat, bus	2,900	Bacon, tons	30
Wheat, bus	400	Potatoes, bus	915
Rye, bus	25	Hay, bales	90
Oats, bus	1,910		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a steady market with light receipts and former rates. Wheat was quiet and steady. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 31; amber $1 30@1 32; Northwestern red $1 33@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do 90@$1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 selling at $1 27@1 30. Corn was firm with a light supply. We quote shelled at 60@61c for yellow; 58@59c for high-mixed; 55@57c for low-mixed; prime new ear 55@56c for yellow. Oats were moderately abundant and easy. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 43@45c. Barley was in moderate inquiry, with a steady feeling. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 85@95c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Trade was fair in a jobbing way with a slightly firmer feeling at former rates. The rates current are as follows: for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing grades of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 00@5 25; Minne ota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red win er wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ package, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 15½@15¾c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The supply is a little larger and value slightly easier. We quote upland prairie at $13 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $19 00@20 00; No. 2, $17 00@18 00.

MILL FEED—There is a moderate volume of offering with values about steady. We quote the jobbing firm at $16 00@17 00; small orders and shipments $18 00@19 00; middlings and choice feed $21 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for choice sound fruit of which there is a rather limited supply. Values are unchanged at $5 00@5 50 per barrel for choice; fair to good $4 25@4 75 per barrel; mixed lots range from $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is steady market with a light supply. Prices firm at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The trade in cheese continues rather slow at steady prices. We quote jobbing prices as follows: N. Y. factory, new 15¼@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14c per ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand is light and supply of good merchantable fruit is not common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Barrel stock at 20@21c; box, 23c. Blackberries, 12@13c. Huckleberries 13@ 14c. Raspberries 28@30c. Cherries, pitted, 25@ 26c; unpitted 12@13c per ₱ lb.

EGGS—The supply continues ample but the market is a little firmer. We quote at 14@ 15c per dozen for fairly fresh.

HOPS—We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ ₱; medium 15@17c; old cheesy as when the currency was on a specie basis. Consumption must, therefore, go forward, and it may be reasonably assumed that all branches of trade will soon be vitalized, irrespective of the resumption of specie payments or the crookings of and predictions of the timid and distrustful. If the community will economize in the direction of ceasing in a great degree to consume foreign fabrics and articles of luxury, specie payments may be much nearer at hand than even the resolution of Congress has provided. There is too much looking to Congress—too little self-reliance. What is most needed is the safe employment and productive use of capital. Recent failures all over the country have caused an uneasy feeling, yet amid much that is discouraging there is abundant ground for confidence that the process of shrinkage is salutary and gives the promise of an early reaction and partial revival.

HONEY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; $1 40@2 00 in small lots.

HONEY—New comestic honey is steady at 25 @27c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 20c ₱ ₱.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are fair and the market is easy; quoted at $1 00@1 10 per gallon jug. Maple sugar steady at 10@12c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—Peanuts are in fair jobbing request; prime white tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 75@1 80 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 3@4c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts $3 50@ 4 00 ₱ bushel Pecans are in limited demand and in light stock at 10@11c.

ONIONS—Tere is a slow but steady demand with values wholly unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is quiet. We quote dressed chickens as follows: Spring 16@18c; 18c; geese nominally 8@10c; ducks 12@14c; the coop 70@80c per pair; on the market prices per pair.

POTATOES—The market was easy with only a moderate trade at former prices. We quote round lots at 30@35c; small jobbing 40@45c for Peerless and Early Rose. Sales of Peerless on track at 30c. Sweet potatoes—Jobbing in a small way at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—The feeling was firm with a light supply. We quote clover seed at $10 25@10 50 as to quality; timothy $4 00@4 10; flaxseed $1 60@1 65 for lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in small lots; sales of Hungarian seed at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country cider 15c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

There is a steady jobbing demand and a fair volume of business is reported by the leading house. Values are steady and unchanged.

BACON—There was a steady feeling at quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10¾@ 10¾c ₱ and round; short rib sides 13¾@13¾c; clear sides 14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14¼c ₱ ₱, for extra sugar cured, 13½c for half-sugar cured and 13c for plain cured; bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders, covering being optional, 10½c; dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6.

LARD—The market is strong with a marked upward tendency. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 10¾@10¾c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 11¼@ 11½c; in buckets 12¼@12½c ₱ ₱; refined lard in tierces 11¼@11½c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels, 12¼@ 12½c ₱ ₱; in buckets 13@13c ₱ ₱. In the notes revision of the prices of lard in packages which we give as follows: In 3-5 cadlies 12¼c ₱ ₱; in 3-pails 12¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-pails 12¾c ₱ ₱; in 6-5 pails 13c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at 91 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 60@67c; No. 1 at 60@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—The market is quite strong, the ruling prices being $24 00@24 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9¼@10c ₱ ₱; country do 8½@8c ₱ ₱.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ₱ ₱; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@11½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1876. }

CATTLE.

The run of cattle to-day was extremely light and all sold at an early hour in the day, at prices ranging from 4 to 5c per cwt. Indeed we have not witnessed for a long time as active a market as has ruled for cattle to-day, and if there were more good to prime stock they would have met with ready purchasers. Some little weakness in the cattle market on account of the miserable condition of the roads, hence supplies are received from Chicago and other points West, and holders of stock seem to be disposed to force sales, believing that they hold the game in their own hands. We note the following as the ruling of the market to-day:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$6 00@6 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 75@6 00
Prime, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	5 00@5 75
Medium to fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 50@5 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 75

HOGS

The run of hogs to-day was considerably above the average. Quite a number of sales were made in a retail way to local butchers, at prices ranging from $8 50 to $9 25 for choice, common, medium and rough selling a shade lower. A good deal of the stock will be left over, which however will be retailed during the week, unless other markets should offer quotations may be given as follows:

Extra butchers' hogs	$8 50@9 25
Good butchers' hogs	8 00@8 25
Roughs	7 50@8 00

SHEEP.

We have rarely ever witnessed so fine a display of prime fat mutton as was on exhibition to-day. Lawrence county sent in a small supply, but as the holders could not get the prices he demanded, which was above $7 00 per cwt., he refused to sell and drove his stock to Beaver, where he sold to East Liberty, where we advise such men as H. Errisman, on the alert for good sheep, to bring their eyes open. Quite a number of lots of fine sheep in the pens which were passed and ought to be driven on to East Liberty, the owners refusing to take the prices offered. The offerings seemed to be in excess of the demand, hence the market ruling slow, sluggish, prices ruling at about the following figures:

Extra fine, 120 to 125 lbs	$4 50@6 75
Extra, 30 to 100 lbs	6 00@6 25
Good, 80 to 90 lbs	5 50@5 75
Medium to fair	4 50@5 00

MILCH COWS.

The usual number of "all sorts" were on sale to-day, prices being governed entirely by the their qualities as milkers, with the "size and bigness of their calves." We quote:

Extra choice milkers	$80 00@76 00
Good milkers	40 00@50 00
Fair milkers	30 00@40 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

RECEIPTS OF STOCK FOR PAST FOUR WEEKS

We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Stouse, clerk in the freight department of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, located in the vicinity of the Union Stock Yards, for the following monthly report of live stock received over that road, which we sum up as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Cattle for March ending 13	35	597
Cattle for March ending 20	33	558
Cattle for March ending 27	38	672
Cattle for April ending 3	33	669

RECEIPTS OF STOCK TO-DAY.

Cattle.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Marks & Bro	Chicago	57
J. Stamburg	Chicago	31
Greenwald & T	Chicago	33
James Hunter	Chicago	24
Trauerman & S	Chicago	30
L. Hollerman	Chicago	35
T. Rogers	Chicago	17
A. & W. Moonshine	Chicago	59
Gerson & Z	Chicago	58
J. Lobman	Chicago	38
Lowenstein & A	Chicago	35
J. Wolf	Chicago	18
Gerwig & Carr	Chicago	35
A. Greenwald	Chicago	18
Kahn & Lobman	Chicago	35
Lowenstein & B	Chicago	18
H. Dushodt	Columbiana	3
Total		509
Total last week		652

Hogs.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
J. Rothschild	Chicago	55
F. Hector	Chicago	32
J. H. Seaving	New Castle	15
E. M. McMillan	New Castle	15
H. McCashin	Warren	15
Total		136

Sheep.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
J. W. Cunningham	Wampum	53
E. M. McMillan	New Castle	50
Total		103

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Beeves—Receipts 4,050 head, making 9,400 head for the week, against 8,600 for the previous week. Quality common, but generally ranging from poor to extra. Market opened dull and closed weak at about the figures of a week ago, or at $8 50@11 50; poor to very good lots prime and extra selections $12 00@ 12 50; a few fancy steers $12 75@13 00. Several droves sold at so much for 100 lbs, live weight, as is the uniform practice in the West, and this is a strong influence here in favor of abandoning the old-time method of selling cattle on estimated dressed weight.

Sheep—Fresh arrivals 3,870 head. Making 18,100 head for the week, against 17,200 head last week. Market opens with a firm feeling at a shade advance, but weakened before the close; car-load prime Pennsylvania sheep, 56 lbs, brought $8 12½; otherwise range of $6 50@8 50, with fair to prime lots generally $7 25@8 00. No clipped sheep in market yet.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day 8,170 head, making 22,820 head for the week, against 20,620 head for last week. None offered alive.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 5,000 head. Market active, firm and steady for all grades; medium to good fat shipping $4 25@4 75; choice $5 00@5 75; extra do $6 00@6 25. Shipments 4,000.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head. Market active and firm, but closing weak; mixed packing $4 10@4 15; shipping and select $4 20@4 35; Philadelphia $8 50. Shipments 4,200 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500 head. Market moderately active; common to choice $5 00@6 25; choice $6 50@7 00; few at $7 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Hogs steady; light shipping $7 40@8 25; Yorkers $7 70@8 00.

Cattle steady; good to choice native steers $4 75@5 50; poor steers $4 00@4 50; native stockers $2 75@4 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Hogs unsettled; common to good light $7 40@8 25; fair to medium heavy $8 40@8 70.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—Hogs—Prices unchanged. Receipts 605 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 3, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—The heat and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 90¼@90⅝c; No. 2 at 92¾c spot; $1 06¾ May; $1 07¾ June; rejected 78¼@ 79c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 mixed fresh 47¾c; regular 46¾c spot; 47¾c seller May; 47¾c seller May; 48¾c seller June. Oats dull and firm; No. 2 32¼@32⅝c spot; 34@34½c seller April, Rye dull and unchanged. Barley quiet at 60@c seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices lower; $22 35 spot and seller April; $22 67½ seller May; $22 87½@22 90 seller June. Lard steady; 13.77½c spot and seller April; 13.95@13.97½c seller May; 14.16@14.17½c seller June. Bulkmeats steady at 8¼@12½@12½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1 07.

LATEST—On Call Board, this afternoon, wheat was unchanged. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer at $22 67½ for May. Lard steady; 13.02½ May.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Flour dull; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 00@5 50; common to good $5 45@5 75; good to choice $5 80@7 75; white wheat extra $5 00@ 7 25; extra Ohio $5 40@7 25; St. Louis $5 40@ 9 00. Cornmeal and rye flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts 49,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 29@1 30; No. 2 Chicago $1 26; No. 3 nominally $1 12@1 14; No. 2 Milwaukee, store, $1 28; No. 3 Milwaukee $1 16; no grade $1 05. Rye—Canada in bond 90c. Barley rather more active; No. 2 bay $1 05@1 08. Malt quiet. Corn scarce and firm; receipts 18,000 bushels; mixed and no grade 67@67½c; low mixed, graded, 67c. Oats heavy; receipts 51,000 bushels; No. 2 Western 34@35c; state 45@46c. Hay firm; shipping 75@80c. Hops dull; Eastern and western 10@15c. Coffee quiet; cargoes 15¾@ 19c. Sugar firm. Molasses and rice steady. Turpentine steady. Eggs unchanged. Rosin firm. Butter—Western old 17@35c; State 20@ 38c. Pork steady at $22 30. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet; middles dull; long clear Western 13¾c; long 13¾c. Lard firm and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 12.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Sugar dull; common 6½@6¾c; fair to prime 7¾@7¾c; strictly prime to choice 7¾@8¼c. Molasses—Fermenting 25@35c; prime 41c; choice 46c; prime to choice, reboiled, 46@52c. Flour active and firmer; superfine $3 25@4 00; double extra $4 25@4 50; treble extra $4 62½@5 00; choice and family $6 25@7 50. Cornmeal dull at $2 35. Corn firm; white 74@75c; yellow 69c. Oats firm at 42@47c. Bran quiet at 65c. Hay quiet prime $17 00. Pork dull; mess $21 00@21 25. Dry salt meat very little doing at 8½@9c; shoulders 9¾@ 10c; clear sides 12½@12¾c. Bacon dull at 10@10½@13½@13¾c. Lard in good demand; tierces 13¼@13½c; keg 13¾@ 13¾c. Hams in good supply but dull; choice sugar-cured 14½c. Rice steady; common to prime 5¾@6¾c. Coffee—Rio firm and unchanged; ordinary to prime 15¾@18½c. Whisky quiet; rectified $1 10@1 12.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Flour steady and firmer; Western superfine $4 75@4 25; extra $4 50@5 25; family $5 75@7 50. Wheat strong and quiet; No. 2 Western red $1 43@1 45; Pennsylvania red $1 50@1 53. Corn unsettled; Western mixed 65¼@65½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at $1 02@1 03. Hay dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania $18 00@24 00. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork $23 00@23 50. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib, 12¾@13½c; long Bacon—Shoulders, 10¾@10¾c; clear rib, 13¾@ 13¾c. Hams, 15@16c. Lard firm; refined, 13½c; crude, 11½c. Butter and cheese dull and quiet but strong; Western extra, 38@40c; firsts, 35@37c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16@16c; jobbing 16½ @20c. Whisky nominally at 113¾.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—California white wheat, average weights (cental) 10s 3d@10s 10d. Flour 22s@24s8. Corn 30@35s. Barley 30s. Pork 39s6@40s. Lard 62s. Cheese 62s. Tallow 42s6.

RIO JANEIRO, April 3.—The coffee market is animated. Large sales for the United States of good firsts at 6000@6150 reis per ten kil ₱.

SANTOS, April 3.—The coffee market is animated; prices firm. Superior santos, 5900@5750 reis per ten kilos.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Flour inactive; extra $4 15@4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 00@5 25; best steady; Pennsylvania red $4 40@4 50; amber $4 50@4 55. Rye 82c. Corn easier; car lots 63½c; mixed and yellow 64c. Oats firm; white 47@50c; stained 44c. Lard active; 13¼c; unchanged. Cloverseed active at 16 @17½c. Butter firm; No. 1 York and the counties extra 40@42c; firsts 38@38c. Cheese firm at 13¾@14c. Eggs—Western 19c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 3.—Flour steady; demand firm; Western superfine $4 00@4 50; common extras $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin extras $5 25@5 75; Minnesota extras $5 50@7 25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 25; Illinois $6 00@ 6 50; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; Wisconsin $7 25 @9 00. Corn firm at 72@75c for mixed and yellow. Oats firm and in good demand; mixed and No. 2 white; rejected 44@47c; No. 1 white 5 @55c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Flour dull at 13c. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 53c. Oats dull at 37@38c. Rye firmer at 73@82c. Barley scarce at $1 15@1 25. Pork quiet and steady at $22 63. Lard inactive; steam 13¾c cash; kettle 14¼@ 14½c. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 12c; clear 12¾c. Bacon steady at 10¾@10¾@ 13¾c. Whisky firm and unchanged.

To edo.

TOLEDO, April 3.—Flour steady. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1 38½; No. 2, $1 15; amber Michigan, spot, $1 26; May $1 25@1 25½; June $1 31; No. 2, $1 03; No. 3, very firm; high mixed, spot, 52c; June 51c; low mixed 50½c; low grade 50@50c; damaged 49@49c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 spot 36c; May 37½c; Michigan 36c; white 39½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13½; hard, $1 20; No. 2, $1 01. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 mixed, 42½c; rejected, 41c; No. 2 cash, 42½c; Barley firm; No. 2 spring, fresh, 84@85c; seller April 86c. Rye firm and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Flour dull and lower at 12½c. Flour inactive. Wheat quiet at 81c. Oats quiet at 35½c. Barley and rye—Nothing doing. Pork quiet and unchanged at $22 00@23 25. Lard nominally unchanged at 13½c. Bulkmeats firm, and 8¾@12½@12½c. Bacon steady at 9¾@9¾@13@13½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—Cotton quiet 12¾@13c. Flour quiet; extra $4 75@4 90. Wheat firmer; $1 40@1 50. Oats dull at 40c. Barley and rye firm and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulkmeats 8¾@12½@12¾c. Bacon 9¾@13½@ 13¾c. Lard—Tierce 14¼c; keg 15½c. Whisky firm at $1 06.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 3.—Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; No. 1 old 67c. Barley quiet; No. 2 bay held at $1 04.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—Cotton easier at 12¾@ 13¼c. Flour, grain and provision quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Cotton dull at 13⅝c. Futures closed steady; sales including 13-32@13-16c; May 13 21-32@13 11-16c; June 14 29-32@13 15-16c; July 14¼c; August 14¾@14 17-32c; September 14 1-16c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton dull at 6¾@7¼d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and exportand 5,000 American.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The trade movement was light on account of unfavorable weather. Brown sheeting and fine bleached sheeting is firm and unchanged. Cottonades and sellings at lower prices. Prints unsettled: Bristol, Richmond, Freeman manufacturing and Arnold. A popular make of dark standard prints, without side bands, is jobbing at 5½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Wyoming	April 4	Liverpool.
Labrador	April 4	Havre.
Aurora	April 4	Hamburg.
Meg Andre	April 5	Antwerp.
Cimbria	April 6	Hamburg.
State of Indiana	April 6	Glasgow.
Republic	April 8	Liverpool.
City of New York	April 8	Liverpool.
The Queen	April 8	Liverpool.
Neckar	April 8	Bremen.
Westernland	April 8	Antwerp.
Kenilworth

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have changed their residence will please notify the carriers of such change, or leave proper notice at the counting room, No. 70 Fifth Avenue, in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 22, First National Bank Building, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 3, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.92	48	71	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.77	53	88	W.	Light.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.67	32	.56	W.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer.. 29.75 Highest thermom....57
Mean thermom.... 51 Lowest thermom....41
Rainfall..... .09

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rising Sun Flour

will please your particular customers.

Flour from Chicago.

As well as from the Northwest, is now being shipped via. the Baltimore and Ohio Road to this city in spite of the Fort Wayne people, who are making every effort to stop the shipment this way in order that they may demand exorbitant rates. Several cars of Rising Sun Flour for F. W. Jenkins & Bro., of this city, were shipped from Chicago via. the Baltimore and Ohio Road March 28th, 29th and 30th. This breaks the monopoly which the Fort Wayne Road thought they had.

Card from Hon. John Scott

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of this morning, your Washington dispatch contains a list of the names to letters and telegrams, urging the retention of Surveyor Steel, and among those is printed that of "John Scott, ex-United States Senator."

I never wrote or sent, nor authorized to be written or sent, any such letter or telegram. If such use has been made of my name, it is fraud. JOHN SCOTT.

PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1876.

Fannie Roberts Released.

The Court of Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Fannie Roberts, who was brought from the Workhouse on a writ of *habeas corpus*, having been committed by the Mayor in default of fine for disorderly conduct. The court held that the summary conviction of the defendant was in violation of the Constitution and bill of rights, and ordered her discharge. The record was taken up on a writ of *certiorari*, to test the constitutionality of the ordinance, but the court did not consider that point, there being sufficient grounds to justify the discharge without going that far.

Police Committee.

The Police Committee met last evening with John A. Fox in the chair.

The report of the Mayor's Clerk was presented and received and filed.

The Mayor presented a list of appointments to the subject, which were read, and the following being present their appointments were confirmed: Neil Blaney, S. Hughes, John McCaffrey, James H. Manley, Wm. D. Jones, Adam Kingman, John McDonald, B. Mogan, Charles Geainher, Jones Shields, Michael Foley, John McVeigh.

The Committee on Lamps was instructed to purchase a pivot chair for the Mayor's office.

The pay roll for March, amounting to $16,123 80, was approved, as was also the special roll amounting to $853 35.

Adjourned.

New Burglar Safe.

The large fire and burglar proof safe moved through the city yesterday, we learn, is for the First National Bank of Birmingham, the late attempt to mine into their bank vault convincing the officers and directors that the class of security offered by the Hall Safe and Lock Company, in the use of their dovetailed bank safe, with double dial locks, is not likely to tempt the cupidity of burglars, and the fact that more than fifteen hundred of these safes have been sold, and not one of them burglarized, proves their superior quality.

Their fire proof qualities also are to be unsurpassed, as no less than seven bank safes of this make have passed through large fires in this vicinity, alone, in the past few years, and in each case the contents were unharmed.

The Citizens' National Bank, for additional security, lately put into their vault a double burglar proof of this make, weighing nearly eight thousand pounds. Samples of these safes, with the improved time lock, can at all times be seen at the branch house on Smithfield street.

Road Committee.

This committee met yesterday afternoon. Mr. MacConnell in the chair.

The pay rolls were approved as follows:

First district.....	$ 279 95
Second district.....	211 57
Third district.....	881 83
Total.....	$1,312 15

The bill of John Bradley, amounting to $73 93, was ordered to be paid.

The Controller was directed to advertise for proposals for delivering stone as follows: Park avenue 300 perches; Bast Liberty road, 300 perches.

The assessment for the grading and paving of Euclid street from Stanton to James street was approved.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Forbes Street Improvement Commission to take steps for the prevention of destruction to property from the fill at Murphy street.

The following ordinances were recommended to Councils for action: Ordinance for opening, grading, paving and curbing Station street from Frankstown avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad; assessing damages for grade on Lincoln avenue.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny police received their pay for March yesterday.

THE residence of Deputy Mayor Schaffer, on the South Side, was slightly damaged by fire Sunday morning.

THE Pleasant Valley cars are running as usual, notwithstanding the threatened strike against a reduction of wages.

PROF. DOLAN, the Allegheny school Principal who was prosecuted for assault and battery on a schoolboy, was held to answer.

A MAN named Deitrich, laboring under a severe attack of delirium tremens, was confined in the Allegheny lock-up last night.

A. LUDWIG was fined five dollars and costs last evening, by Mayor Phillips, for knocking off people's hats on Ohio street, Allegheny.

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works, near Braddock, which have been in full blast for some time, now employ about eight hundred hands.

THE Westinghouse Air Brake Company now employ a full complement of hands, and have been running "extra time" for about two months.

A CHILD of H. F. White, of Allegheny, aged sixteen months, died suddenly last evening in the arms of its nurse. The cause of death is unknown.

ALEX. LANE, the husband of MRS LANE, who killed ex-Policeman Agnes, started for Cleveland yesterday, to endeavor to obtain custody of his children.

THE canikers at the boat yards along the Monongahela as far up as pool No. 1, are on a strike against a reduction of their wages from $3 to $2 50 per day.

JAMES MCCUE was yesterday sent by the Mayor thirty days to the Workhouse for disorderly conduct. John Mahoney went up for ninety days for similar conduct.

LAST night, about eleven o'clock, Pryor's St. Louis candy store, on corner of Penn and Liberty, was entered by a thief, who stole a pair of spectacles valued at $10 and a vest worth $7.

JENNIE CLARK was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Detective McGovern, on the charge of stealing $80 from Benjamin Hagan, at a house of ill repute. The accused was locked up for a hearing.

THE Swede who had a foot cut off, some ten days ago, by jumping from a train in motion on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died in Braddock, on Sunday, from lockjaw.

THE gold spectacles found in the possession of two suspicious persons lately sent to the Workhouse by Mayor Phillips, have been identified by a man named Taylor, whose house, on Rebecca street, was burglarized some weeks ago.

THERE were seventeen deaths in Allegheny last week from the following causes: Asthma 1, Bright's disease 1, cerebral hemorrhage 1, consumption 1, convulsions 1, chronic dysentery 1, enteritis 1, scarlet fever 2, gastro-enteritis 1, rheumatism 1, marasmus 1, old age 1, pneumonitis 1, unknown 1. Of this number 11 were males and 6 females.

THE residence of Capt. Wm. McCormick, at Leetsdale, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock yesterday morning. The loss on the house will amount to between seven and eight thousand dollars, and it was insured in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company of this city for $5,000.

"JAMES WILSON was before the Mayor yesterday morning for disorderly conduct at a house of questionable reputation on Fourth avenue. He was arrested by officer Kenneuy, who stated that after he gained admittance he looked down the proprietor of the house and attempted to strike the officer with a poker. He was retired for twenty days.

J. S. BARR, ex-Sheriff of Jefferson county, has leased the American House, on Liberty street, on the this city, and assumed charge yesterday. The Sheriff is a whole-souled, clever fellow, has had considerable experience in the hotel business, is accommodating and popular with the people and will no doubt make all his guests feel happy and comfortable.

MR. R. A. MCANDLIS, well known as treasurer for the Mr. V. E. Beamer at the Academy of Music and other places of amusement, Colonel taken charge of the Robinson House. Colonel Robinson desiring to devote his entire attention to his hotel at Mayesville. "Bob" will make a capital landlord, being one of the most genial and accommodating of gentlemen.

THE Mayor's clerk, Harry Metzgar, has made his report for March, from which we take the following figures: Number of cases before the Mayor, 655; before Alderman, 233. Paid fines, 301; committed to jail, 247; committed to Workhouse, 104; committed to Reform School, 1; held for court, 12; discharged 170. Receipts at Mayor's office, $2,449 55; by Deputy Mayors, $345 40.

MISS ANNA C. WOODS, daughter of Chancellor Woods, of the Western University, and a teacher in the High School, just returned from a sojourn of some months in Florida, whither she went in search of health. Her friends will be glad to learn that her condition has been greatly improved. She was very popular with her pupils and the faculty of the High School, and had a warm welcome on resuming her duties will be a warm one.

THE New Castle *Guardian* says: The rolling mill connected with the Neshannock Iron Works, which was in operation last week, shut down on Saturday afternoon last, under strenuous depressingly cheerless. The "Old Mill," as it is called, is also at a standstill. As a consequence of this state of affairs, five hundred men with families dependent upon them for support, are walking about our streets seeking employment and finding none.

DR. JOHN HUTCHINSON, for many years employed as Superintendent of Mount Union, (now Hillside) Cemetery, but more recently of Greenville, Mercer county, died at the latter place, on Friday last, in his seventy-second year. He was widely known as the possessor of a secret remedy for the cure of cancer, and of a secret remedy for the cure of cancer, and of a secret remedy for the cure of "doctor." He this earned him the title of "doctor." He used a salve for "drawing out the roots" of the cancer, and was remarkably successful in many cases.

THE INVESTIGATION

MORE ABOUT THE BIG ENGINES.

How the House Committee was Raised.

THE MEETING AT STOVER'S.

OTHER INTERESTING MATTERS.

The House Committee reassembled yesterday, and proceeded to business.

Mr. Paul, ex-Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, testified that the check valve had been put on after the elbow had bursted.

Richard Armstrong sworn—Have lived in Pittsburgh fifty-five or sixty years; have been a general mechanic, and was Government Inspector of Boilers; saw the Lowry engine in operation in Allegheny last year, it was working nicely; saw it several times and it was working well.

David Bell sworn—Am a stone cutter by occupation; worked for two years on the foundations for the new pumping works at Negley's Run; it is first-class work, and well fitted together; the stone is the best found in this section of the country; it is known as Freeport sand stone.

MR. ROBERTS' MISTAKE.

Thomas S. Russell sworn—Was engaged under Col. W. Milnor Roberts in making the preliminary survey of the water works in 1868; in my examination of the level notes I find the elevation of my level station was 217 feet at Lilly Hall, in East Liberty; the elevation given by Mr. Roberts for this divide was 238 feet, which is correct; he gives the plateau elevation at the same height, which is a mistake; suppose the mistake occurred in misunderstanding Mr. Roberts; he may have asked for the elevation of the plateau and I gave him the divide; the profile is on file in the City Engineer's office, giving the divide and the elevation of the plateau; the "divide" is at Herron's Hill.

MAYOR M'CARTHY ON THE ENGINES.

Mayor McCarthy recalled—I have seen the Lowry engine in operation a number of times; the first time it was working poorly; after Mr. Nuttall took charge it worked beautifully; no other word would express the way it operated. I felt interested, because the city had upward of a million dollars in the foundations and engines; I therefore watched matters very carefully. Know ex-Machinery Inspector Larimer; he told me that he had reported to Mr. Lowry all the cracks in the castings made by Mr. Hartupee; he after wards admitted, in the presence of Mr. Lowry, that he had not reported all the cracks.

Cross examined by Mr. Robb—Think you are mistaken by charging the breaks at the Allegheny Water Works to the Lowry engines; was present when the stop gate in the rising mains broke; was near the engine when the break occurred, but in a few moments afterwards I was some distance away; I thought all the water in the reservoir had come down; afterwards when I visited the engine it was working beautifully; went one day with Mr. L. B. Seely; he said he thought from the stories afloat that the Lowry engine was a failure; I showed him a place where I had noticed a movement in a stone in the foundation; the place had been painted over; the engine had been spaired, and the paint was not broken, although the engine had been in operation for some time; think the engine has been in operation long because the committee was in session; know no reason why it should not work as smoothly now as when I saw it unless it has been tampered with; know that when I saw it the engine was running as smoothly as the engine in the mint at Philadelphia; I wish the committee to see it; know they would be surprised.

Mr. August Holland sworn—Am a machinist; don't know Mr. Lowry, but have frequently seen the Allegheny engine in operation; as long as Mr. Nuttall was in charge the engine worked splendidly; when he was discharged it did not work satisfactorily.

MR. LAUFMAN RECALLED.

P. H. Laufman recalled—Was a member of the Water Commission, and know Nicholas Wade; he made drawings for engines for us, but Mr. Crozier, of Chicago, pointed out the defects before he had assumed the duties of the five minutes; we rejected the Wade engines.

To Mr. Robb—The drawings were rejected because they were defective; Mr. wade acknowledged that he had made some mistakes; Mr. Crozier said that there were mistakes, and that he would be compelled to say that he had to assume the responsibility; present when Mr. Lowry talked to me. There is no truth in the allegation that I, or any one for me, approached Mr. Lowry with an offer of any kind. As to the recent proposition of the wit ness, he would simply take charge of the works as they are and finish them for $400,000, guaranteeing a saving in fuel of $80,000 a year. The Lowry engine is a mechanical construction, was, in the opinion of the witness, perfectly ridiculous. Would recommend the altering the engines for the new water works away now, as a matter of economy. Witness talked, at considerable length, on the subject of an economical water supply.

To Mr. Swan—Mr. Wade did not hand in any objections to his own plans before the Commission; Mr. Graiger's engines were strongly urged upon us, but we did not adopt them.

Mr. Bell, recalled, understand you that the Lowry engines cost $1,000,000.

Mr. Laufman—I did not say anything of the kind, and I don't want you to put words in my mouth. The engines will cost $200,000 less —a very considerable sum.

Capt. J. S. Devinney was sworn, and testified that he knew Mr. Belknap, of New York; he had a first-class reputation as an engineer.

A LOCAL INSPECTOR'S INDORSEMENT.

George Atkinson sworn—Am Local Inspector of the port of Pittsburgh; have seen the Lowry engine and pumps at the South Side and in Allegheny; the Bedford avenue engine does her work first-rate; saw the Allegheny engine doing well; have been a river engineer for fifteen years; don't know that a horizontal cylinder suffers much more wear and tear than a vertical; the steam acts as a lubricator, and prevents the cylinder from getting that take place if the engine was moving without steam.

SUPERINTENDENT ATKINSON'S TESTIMONY.

James Atkinson sworn—Am Superintendent of the Gas Works; the distributing reservoir is as good as could be expected; we have eleven engines and twenty-eight boilers; the new works will have thirty-two boilers and two pairs of engines; in 1874 the consumption was 3,700,000 gallons; in 1884 the consumption was 5,000,000 gallons, and in 1878 it was about 14,000,000 gallons; the consumption during the ensuing year will be 15,000,000 gallons; the consumption from Bedford basin is about one-half the entire supply of the city; the basin is higher than Hiland avenue; we are now supplying the district along Hiland avenue from Bedford avenue; when we first le. on the water there was a little trouble with the pipes, because there were no fire plugs to give us air; since then we have had no trouble with the pressure; the basin is 120 feet high, and the Bedford avenue is 226 feet; the lower basin has a capacity of 7,500,000 gallons, and the upper basin 3,000,000; the Bedford avenue basin is intended to supply the higher wards of the city; it could not be enlarged, because we can hardly hold water in it now; have been a practical engineer for twenty-three years and served five years as a machinist.

To Mr. Robb—Don't know how many revolutions the Allegheny engine was to make; don't know that the Lowry engine at the Bedford avenue works is shattered to pieces; the lining block is broken, but that was done when the engine was making twenty-three revolutions per minute; did not want to make repairs because I thought the city would soon have new machinery.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Felix Negley sworn—Am a civil engineer by profession; have frequently examined the stone work at the Negley Run foundation; Mr. Hinchliff had charge; think it is the best piece of work I have ever seen; think the Legislature should give the city authority to expend $300,000 to put the water works in operation. By not doing so, it will be like "closing the flock of sheep for the tar." [Laughter.]

Mr. Bruce—Mr. Negley, are you one of the Taxpayers' Union?

Mr. Negley—I can't say; you were a member of that organization.

Mr. Bruce—Well, you signed the petition for the appointment of the Legislative investigation committee?

Mr. Negley—Oh, yes; I signed the petition. I signed it because I believe in an investigation when I think there's anything wrong. I happened to be in Judge Mellon's office when Chairman Carson brought in the petition, which he had written asking for the investigating committee.

Chairman Carson—How do you know that I wrote the petition?

Mr. Negley—Because you told me so. You had a consultation with Judge Mellon as to how it the petition would do, and explained to him why certain things were mentioned and others were omitted. Judge Mellon said to me: "Major, you had better sign it." Before I did so, Mr. Carson went out and came back with Alex. King's name; I then signed it.

Chairman Carson—Was I there when you signed?

Mr. Negley—Yes, sir; you had not yet gone out. Judge Mellon having again requested me to put my name on the paper; I signed it because I was in favor of an investigation.

Mr. Robb—As a taxpayer and signer of the petition for this investigation Committee, do you not think $4,500,000 enough to complete the works?

Mr. Negley—I think $5,500,000 would have been sufficient if the money had been economically expended; if the contracts had not been made when prices were unusually high, great saving could have been made.

Mr. Robb—Don't you know that the money has been very imprudently expended?

Mr. Negley—Can't say that. But if the contracts had been made at the present time the works could have been completed for $5,500,000.

MR. SCHEELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Jacob Scheneller sworn—Am an assistant in Mr. Lowry's office. Witness showed by a model, made for the purpose, that the piston head did not drag on the bottom of the cylinder. He also exhibited a working model of the Lowry engine and pumps, and showed by the workings of the engine and pumps, that the plungers did not bump. The wearing of the plunger away there would remain a simple Cornish engine. He showed also by a colored diagram the different powers of the engine, as suggested by Nicholas Wade, and the Lowry engine. The witness contrived to trace Hartupee the drawings for valve chambers in November, 1872, and they were not completed until December, 1873, over a year after the drawings were furnished; majority of changes were made at Mr. Hartupee's suggestion; the alterations did not cost the city one cent; the fly-wheel centers were condemned because they were not right; he never knew of any over-estimates; Mr. Hartupee was never kept back one minute for want of drawings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robb—Don't know of any over-estimates; don't think there ever was any; don't know that Mr. Hartupee's engine was to be run with three boilers; have seen her run with three boilers; never calculated the duty of the Allegheny engine; from data furnished by the engineer, to be 45,000,000 pounds, with 100 pounds of nut coal. When that calculation was made, the boilers and steampipes were uncovered. Know all the changes which were made in the engine; the changes nearly all made at the suggestion of Mr. Hartupee; if Mr. Hartupee had been the proper kind of a contractor there would have been no necessity for having an inspector; the inspector was not a competent man at all times to remove to the Home and refuse her assistance if she does not comply with the demand, as the matter of furnishing out-door relief is discretionary with the Board and adopted as a matter of economy.

The report was received and filed.

Adjourned.

The United States Building in Darkness

Collector Steel yesterday received a circular letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that, inasmuch as the appropriation was exhausted and no new one made, the expenses of the Government buildings here would have to be curtailed. Therefore it was ordered that the supply of light, water and fuel be cut off. This has occasioned a stir at the Postoffice, United States Court, &c.

The Custom House proper can get along without gas and the court offices above can generally get along, as they do not work at night, but the Postoffice work is done largely at night, and a suspension of business in this department would, in two days, accumulate twenty tons of mail matter at this point. The Postmaster has telegraphed to the Postmaster-General, asking if the Department will assume the payment of gas bills, but at this writing no answer has been received. In the meantime the Postoffice clerks are pegging away by the dim light of tallow dips.

Marshal Hall is having the gas continued at his own expense, in his office. A recent load of two of coal has made the United States jail comfortable, and the prisoners there no longer complain of the cold.

Collector Steel says that he is doing business on the principle of "root, hog or die," and that he will keep the gas burning if he has to pay for it himself.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Consideration of the Report Relative to Freight Discriminations—Freight Agent Carpenter Objects to the Report on the Ground of Inaccuracy—Animated Discussion—The Paper Recommitted for Revision—A Memorial Against a Stay Law, &c., &c.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Germania Bank building. President Howe, Secretary Kelly and some twenty members were present.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Holdship presented the report of the Committee on Transportation and Railroads, embracing the report of the sub-committee appointed to obtain statistics in relation to petroleum, etc., which was read by the Secretary, as published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.

Mr. C. A. Carpenter said he begged to take exceptions to the entire report, as it was full of inaccurate statements. He drew from his pocket freight bills to disprove the statement of Mr. Guckenheimer concerning the discrimination in charges on whisky. In the bill for five barrels of whisky shipped from Buffalo to Lucene Hardware was an error. The statement concerning four barrels of whisky, shipped from this city to Lock Haven, was also incorrect. He showed that the four barrels were shipped as "liquors," not whisky. These liquors consisted of wines, etc., which were in the second class, whereas whisky was in the fourth class. Had the barrels contained whisky the charge would have been 90 cents instead of seventy-two cents per hundred.

Mr. Holdship said his committee could not come here with erroneous freight bills as vouchers. They could give better vouchers to show discriminations against Pittsburgh.

Captain Stockdale desired Mr. Carpenter to state why the charges on wool oil were only seventy cents while those on petroleum were $1 85.

Mr. Carpenter replied that petroleum was a dangerous article. He was not aware that wool oil was manufactured from petroleum. If it was it should be in the same class.

Mr. Holdship desired Mr. Carpenter to point out some of the inaccuracies in the report of the Committee on Transportation.

Mr. Carpenter said the statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was responsible for 3,000 men being out of employment by reason of the stoppage of the oil works here was inaccurate. The fact of these men being out of employment was, he thought, attributable rather to the general depression of business.

Mr. Holdship said they made that point by influence. When the oil refiners in this city, three hundred miles further from the seaboard than Pittsburgh are running constantly, while our own refineries lie idle on account of the high railroad freight tariffs, the inference is that the railroad companies are responsible.

Mr. Carpenter asked why the figures were not in a prosperous condition. There were just as many persons engaged in that business in the oil fields.

Mr. Walter—Is there as great demand for iron as for oil?

Mr. Carpenter—The iron, like the oil business, is, I think, overdone.

Mr. Holdship—Note that will prevent drawbacks on other roads. A rate such as we had in the past will shut up all the refineries outside of Pittsburgh and enable us to run alone. Give us eighty cents from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and we can run our refineries. We have the advantage of two to one in every case over other section of the country.

Mr. Carpenter—What advantage is there in stopping the refineries at all other places for the 3,000 men of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Holdship—We are pleading for Pittsburgh alone.

Mr. Carpenter intimated that railroad corporations did not find it to their interest to favor any particular locality.

Mr. Holdship—We hold that there is more wealth, and Messrs. Marshall and Reardon for the defense. The facts in the case are still fresh in the memory of those who took the trouble to read them. Long, the deceased, was a puddler in Shoenberger's mill, and on Saturday evening, the 19th of February, went to his lodgings in Millvale and ate his supper. After one o'clock, Long, and some others, were singing songs. Mr. Long's favorite was "Old Patrick Ferry. Ferry was invited to make one of the party, and sang a song which gave offense to Long. A scrimmage ensued in which Ferry was worsted. Long went into his own house, but parties laying there accompanied his friends. In a short time, Long sipped out, went to Ferry's house and came back in a few minutes, with a second gash across his abdomen, from which his entrails protruded. No one witnessed the stabbing, but deceased said, on receiving his wife: "I am a dead man—Pat Ferry killed me." He died in a few hours afterward. Coroner Edwards' collection of taxes. If the present debt is replaced by one at a moderate rate of interest, there is no fear but that the county debt will quickly recover. Mr. Cave says it would appear from the calculations that the resources of Egypt are sufficient, if properly managed, to meet her liabilities.

BREADSTUFFS IN THE FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Mark Lane Express'* weekly review of the grain trade for the past week says agricultural operations are being prosecuted with vigor. The surface regarding the probable injury to winter wheat caused by the inclemency of March were no doubt exaggerated. The future, though tardily retarded, appears to offer no reasonable ground for alarm as to ultimate prospects. In some districts where the bad weather is unusually severe and protracted, the intention of sowing wheat has been given up, and the fields devoted to barley. It is early to hazard an opinion as to the probable yield, but as only beginning to appear, and the country is generally said to be as bare as it usually is at this season of the year, still supposing the frosts later on do not injure the plant, the recent cold may even have been beneficial by destroying vermin. The heavy rainfall also materially helps the fertilization of the land. The trade was strictly a consumptive character; the speculators held off, to see how the country market would be influenced, and the recent advance was fully sustained. Farmers continue to market their wheat very sparingly. Millers and bakers rule firm, the Continental demand lately noticed has been checked by the rise which has prices keep to their old level at shipping ports, and no increase of shipments has been reported from Atlantic ports.

The Auction Sales.

Turkey.

ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN TURKS AND BOSNIANS.

RAGUSA, April 3.—It is stated that Austria has recalled all the immediate staff who went to Montenegro to attend the sick and wounded refugees. There was an engagement between the Turks and Bosnians in the vicinity of Grayno, on Wednesday last, lasting throughout the day. No particulars are received.

ARMED INTERVENTION THREATENED BY AUSTRIA.

LONDON, April 3.—Ragusa dispatch says several divisions of insurgents have determined to ignore the armistice.

A special to the *Times* from Berlin says if peace is not concluded in Herzegovina by the time the armistice expires, forcible intervention by Austria may take place.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 3.—The steamships Lessing and Denmark, from New York, and the Illinois, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Pomeroy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., April 3, 1876.

River falling slowly. Down—John L. Rhoads and Grand Lake. Up—Coal City and Diamond. Weather cloudy and warm.

LITTLE ROCK, April 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. River again rising; 2½ feet 3 inches. Arrived—Ella Hughes and Era No. 9, Fort Smith. Departed—Utah, Fort Smith.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Arrived—Boyd and Beaver and barges, Peoria; Petrel, Lower river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departed—Clinton, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, April 3.—River rising. Arrived —Shipper, Cave Ownand B. R. Cockrell, Point Isabel; B. G. Wood, Caney Fork; Silverthorn, Evansville; Bermuda, Cairo; Sam Brown, Pittsburgh. Departed—Silverthorn, Evansville; Bermuda, Cairo.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—River rose two inches; now 34 feet 10½ inches. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Belle of Texas and Fleetwing, Arkansas river; Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—James Howard, Alton; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Peytona and barges, Cincinnati; Oakland and barge, Warner, New Orleans; Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg.

DIED:

SCAIFE—Sabbath morning, April 2d, WM. B. SCAIFE, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Fifth avenue, Allegheny, on TUESDAY FORENOON, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday—Pay Rolls for March —Street Railway Route—Fifth Avenue and Wood Street Paving Ordinance, &c.

A regular monthly meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. Thomson in the chair.

MARCH PAY ROLLS.

The pay rolls for March were approved as follows:

First district.....	$ 437 01
Second district.....	322 85
Third district.....	457 93
Fifth district.....	285 27
Sixth district.....	521 9
Seventh district.....	191 04
Engineer's roll.....	937 66
Viewers.....	508 00
Total.....	$3,511 78

SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY ROUTE.

The ordinance granting the right of way to the South Side Passenger Railway Company was amended so as to give the following route: Commencing at the intersection of Fifth and Liberty street, thence along Fifth street to Duquesne Way, thence along Duquesne Way to the Point bridge.

The amendment was rejected, and the ordinance as it stands gives the company the privilege of choosing the Penn avenue or the Duquesne Way route to the Point bridge.

Mr. Thomson then moved as an amendment that the company be required to fix the gauge of the new road at five feet two inches, which was rejected, as it was found that the cars were shipped as "liquors," not whisky. These liquors consisted of wines, etc., which were in the second class, whereas whisky was in the fourth class. Had the barrels contained whisky the charge would have been 90 cents instead of seventy-two cents per hundred.

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Mr. Holdship—We hold that there is more wealth, and Messrs. Marshall and Reardon for the defense. The facts in the case are still fresh in the memory of those who took the trouble to read them. Long, the deceased, was a puddler in Shoenberger's mill, and on Saturday evening, the 19th of February, went to his lodgings in Millvale and ate his supper. After one o'clock, Long, and some others, were singing songs. Mr. Long's favorite was "Old Patrick Ferry. Ferry was invited to make one of the party, and sang a song which gave offense to Long. A scrimmage ensued in which Ferry was worsted. Long went into his own house, but parties laying there accompanied his friends. In a short time, Long sipped out, went to Ferry's house and came back in a few minutes, with a second gash across his abdomen, from which his entrails protruded. No one witnessed the stabbing, but deceased said, on receiving his wife: "I am a dead man—Pat Ferry killed me." He died in a few hours afterward. Coroner Edwards' collection of taxes. If the present debt is replaced by one at a moderate rate of interest, there is no fear but that the county debt will quickly recover. Mr. Cave says it would appear from the calculations that the resources of Egypt are sufficient, if properly managed, to meet her liabilities.

BREADSTUFFS IN THE FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Mark Lane Express'* weekly review of the grain trade for the past week says agricultural operations are being prosecuted with vigor. The surface regarding the probable injury to winter wheat caused by the inclemency of March were no doubt exaggerated. The future, though tardily retarded, appears to offer no reasonable ground for alarm as to ultimate prospects. In some districts where the bad weather is unusually severe and protracted, the intention of sowing wheat has been given up, and the fields devoted to barley. It is early to hazard an opinion as to the probable yield, but as only beginning to appear, and the country is generally said to be as bare as it usually is at this season of the year, still supposing the frosts later on do not injure the plant, the recent cold may even have been beneficial by destroying vermin. The heavy rainfall also materially helps the fertilization of the land. The trade was strictly a consumptive character; the speculators held off, to see how the country market would be influenced, and the recent advance was fully sustained. Farmers continue to market their wheat very sparingly. Millers and bakers rule firm, the Continental demand lately noticed has been checked by the rise which has prices keep to their old level at shipping ports, and no increase of shipments has been reported from Atlantic ports.

The Auction Sales.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE WORKMEN COMING TO OUR CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, April 3.—The committee appointed for the purpose of sending a deputation of French workmen to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, published an address to America, explaining the object of the visit of the delegation. They say that the apprehensions of American artisans that the French may introduce lower wages and other unfavorable changes are groundless. The majority of the delegates occupy good positions in France. They only desire to compare the industrial products of the two countries, and attend the anniversary of the birth of a sister Republic. They hope to establish a confraternity of artisans of the two nations.

STATE OF SIEGE RAISED—STORMY DISCUSSION IN THE CHAMBER—ACTS OF COMMUNISTS CONDEMNED.

VERSAILLES, April 3.—The Senate to-day, without debate, unanimously adopted the bill raising the state of siege. An adjournment was taken till Saturday.

In the Chamber of Deputies there was a stormy discussion of the motion made by M. Rendu, Bonapartist, that in view of the deplorable decisions which have been made invalidating certain elections, the task of examining the returns of elections be transferred to the Court of Cassation. The motion being unconstitutional, no action was taken on it.

At a meeting of the Amnesty Committees, the Ministers who were present both partially approved the idea urged by M. Philipbot, Moderate Republican, viz.: that a decree be issued in favor of Communists not involving the penalty of death or penal servitude condoned under the statute of limitations, thus enabling the unconvicted exiles to return to France.

RESTORATION OF PRESTIGE IN THE EAST.

PARIS, April 3.—The *Message of Paris*, alluding to the action of France in the Egyptian affair, says France has resumed the rank belonging to her. Our prestige in the East is restored without England having any right to complain.

England.

A DENIAL FROM GRANVILLE.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Central News* states that Earl Granville has sent Count Von Arnim an explicit assurance that as far as he is concerned, there is no foundation for the statement inquired about by Mr. Sullivan in the House of Commons, March 30th, that the British Government had protested against the proposed appointment of the Count as Ambassador to England, on the ground of his untruthfulness. His Lordship said he could only repeat emphatically his former disclaim using any such language as that alleged.

STRIKE.

LONDON, April 4.—A thousand laborers employed by dock owners at Liverpool, struck work yesterday.

THE BUDGET—EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, April 3.—The budget, as submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated the expenses for the fiscal year ending the March 5, 1877, at £78,044,000, and the revenues at £77, 270,000. The Chancellor proposes an increase of a penny on the pound in the income tax, which, he anticipates, will give the Government a surplus of £675,000.

Mr. Cave, in his report on Egyptian finances, says: "At the audience in which I took leave of the Khedive, his Highness accompanied me with an error he had recently discovered in his calculation affecting the land tax, whereby the revenue at the disposal of Egypt would be more seriously diminished than he had anticipated, so that in 1885 the Egyptian Treasury would lose £2,500,000."

Mr. Cave's report shows that Egypt has suffered more from having the ideas grandiose and wasteful ness of officials. The Khedive's Government, with the assistance of the bondholders, proposed to pay the floating debt, made a law enabling land owners to commute the land tax on terms which entail a sacrifice of half of the revenue from this source for all time, for the sake of obtaining eleven times the annual amount for a period of twelve years. The result is disastrous. The sum raised only suffices to pay interest on the floating debt. The Egyptian revenue, which now produces about $4,000,000 a year, will, at the beginning of the above law, lose an annual sum of $12,250,000. The annual expenditure is about $15,468,465, over half of which is devoted to the service of the debt. Every available portion of the revenue is pledged, or mortgaged for loans. The present pressure arises from the inability of the Treasury to meet the claims of the floating debt which are continually falling due, and are estimated to amount to $91, 875,380. The report recommends the consolidation of the existing debt by the issue of a new loan at a moderate interest, and the appointment of a receiver as an effective guarantee of confidence, such as Mr.